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THE POPE'S PRETENSIONS.

It is difficult for men living in non-Catholic countries, where law rules, and not priests, to fully understand the importance attached to the proceedings of the Council now sitting in Rome. In Great Britain, for instance, we are so little affected either by the sayings or doings of the Pope that we are apt to regard the pretensions put forth by his Holiness as being as comical in their nature as the grounds on which they are based are absurd and illogical; and are naturally inclined to laugh at the whole affair—Pope, pretensions, Council, and all. The Americans, we observe, have gone a step beyond us, and in their newspapers broadly caricature the solemn conclave at the Vatican, the rowdy and jobbing managers of the New York municipality—some of the biggest rogues to be found in that refuge of the world's roguery—being represented, in the guise and with the trappings of Pope, Cardinals, and Prelates, as all bent on defending the spoil they have filched from the city funds.

This spirit of hilarity over the great Roman exhibition is, as we have said, natural in England and the United States, in neither of which is priestly influence dangerous for evil. It may be different, however, in countries where the priesthood is still a power—if, indeed, there be any such countries except the Pontifical States themselves. And one of the funniest features of the affair is, that the Pope and his

advisers seem bent, not only on proving that Rome is the foe of all progress and improvement, as well as of all men who help on progress and improvement, but in compelling everyone who has any share in the management of human affairs, political and social, to become the foe of Rome. The pretensions put forward on the part of the Pope are such that no Prince or ruler can possibly comply with them, if he would; and even the Bishops are asked to concur in denuding themselves and their clergy of nearly every atom of power over their flocks which they have heretofore possessed. According to the *Syllabus* and the late Bull *Lata Sententie*, every man, whatever his position, who disregards the mandates of the Pope, who questions his dicta on points of faith or morals, who touches Church property, who attempts to render the rule of "all men equal before the law" applicable to priests, who dares to change aught that Rome says shall not be changed, who takes any part in promoting that great bugbear of the Papacy—"the Revolution;" in short, every man who has the hardihood to have a mind of his own, and to act thereon, incurs the penalty of excommunication—a penalty from which, in nearly all cases, he can only be relieved by the Pope himself. These pretensions, it is palpable, attack the liberty of every man, be he prince or peasant; and the reservation to the Pontiff of the sole right of removing sentence of excommunication, whether positively pronounced

or simply implied, as clearly attacks the power of the clergy of all ranks. Henceforth, if the Council of Bishops indorse the Pope's pretensions, and the nations of Christendom accept the decision of the Council, his Holiness will be the virtual ruler of the world, a position which the Papacy has for centuries vainly striven to attain.

There is, however, much virtue in that *if*; so far, at least, as the nations are concerned, for it is not likely that Rome will be able, in these her days of weakness, to bend men to her will when she was unable to do so in her old times of strength. And it is, perhaps, a manifestation of the infatuation which usually precedes destruction that the Papacy should renew claims to universal dominion in the face of the fact that papal Rome is more impotent than ever she was to enforce compliance therewith, and when, in truth, mankind are less than ever disposed to yield obedience to sacerdotal dictation. The Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church, or a majority of them, may possibly be induced to assent to the annihilation of their influence, and to become the mere executors of the Pope's mandates—content to curse when he bids them curse, though powerless to bless, save by his permission; but we take leave to think that the peoples and their rulers will be disposed to treat such pretensions with the disregard and contempt they merit.

Nations have managed to live and to flourish though



THE EXODUS FROM WHITECROSS-STREET DEBTORS' PRISON.



cursed of Rome ere now, and they may contrive to do so still. Three hundred and odd years have passed away since England was put under ban by the Popes; and who shall say that she is less happy, less prosperous, or less free in consequence? Holland has been in like plight for nearly as long a period; and yet the Dutch are rich, comfortable, and healthy—fat burghers all—and have been great, notwithstanding. France long refused to submit to Ultramontane dictation in ecclesiastical affairs—one of the crimes against which the Pope now denounces excommunication—and France is still a great nation, and is just entering upon a new career of Parliamentary government, another thing that is hateful in Papal eyes. Italy and her King have for nearly half a generation been "anathema maranatha" at Rome; and are Victor Emmanuel and his people anything the worse? Austria—even Austria!—is beginning to have a soul of her own: she imprisons priests—yea, even bishops—when they offend against the law; she has removed the education of her children and the marriage of her young men and maidens from clerical control; and, singular to say, Austria flourishes more than she has done for centuries while she commits these things—horrible in Papal estimation though they be.

These are facts that might teach wisdom and moderation to Rome, were Rome capable of learning lessons of wisdom and moderation. But she is not; and hence it is that old assumptions, based on ancient forgeries and frauds—*proved* forgeries and frauds—are again being advanced in the most offensive of ways at the most inopportune of times. For there is nothing new in the pretensions now made by the Pope, or in the claim to infallibility on which they are based and by which they are meant to be justified. The only difference is that heretofore infallibility was claimed for the Church as represented by the Pope; now it is to be declared a personal attribute of the Pope himself. And here it is, if we but think a moment, that the absurdity of the dogma becomes apparent. If the Pope for the time being be personally infallible, it needs no council to declare him so. Such a declaration, even if unanimous, can make him neither more nor less infallible than he was before it was pronounced; and if the declaration be not unanimous—if there be but one dissenting bishop—then the declaration must be of none effect. Supposing that all men were to accept the dogma of the Pope's personal infallibility, then that dogma might bind all men; but if some reject it, then it is void as regards such rejectors; for to submit a proposition to men's judgment is to admit that they have the right as well as the power to judge of it, and to accept or reject it as they think fit, and, as a consequence, to obey or to disobey as they please. The spectacle of disobedience on one side and incapacity to enforce submission on the other, must needs breed scandal and bring the Pope's authority into contempt; and this we think, and hope, is exactly the result likely to accrue from the deliberations—if that term be really applicable to the proceedings—of the Ecumenical Council. Clearly, then, his Holiness has committed a blunder—is utterly illogical, and therefore not infallible—in submitting that dogma to any council whatever. If he be infallible, he ought to know it without the help of a Council; and should have declared it of his own sole authority, and without consulting any human being. His submitting the point to a Council is in itself a confession of fallibility, and disposes of the whole figment.

But the personal history of Pius Nono furnishes ample proof of his fallibility. He is the last man in the world who should assume such an attribute. What was Giovanni Mastai Ferretti when he assumed the tiara in 1846, and what is Pius IX. now? Then he was the declared enemy of political abuses and oppression, the favourer of reforms—yea, even of revolution—the leader and the hope of European patriotism; he went in for popular liberty, popular rights, and a general overturn of the things that were. Now, he is the most bitter enemy of change, the most determined upholder of dynastic rights, the most unrelenting foe of popular freedom, the defender of every abuse, and the denouncer of every effort at reform. Then he was all for progress; now he is all for retrogression. How are these two phases of his career as Pope to be reconciled with the doctrine of infallibility? If he was right in 1846 and up till 1848, he cannot be right in 1870; if he is right now, he cannot have been right at first. In the one period of his life or in the other he must have been wrong; and in neither can he have been infallible. And yet this is the weak, wavering, changeable man who lays claim to an attribute of Divinity! Can absurdity—can presumption—further go?

EXODUS FROM WHITECROSS-STREET PRISON.

LAST Saturday the new Act to abolish imprisonment for debt took effect, and at five minutes past twelve on New-Year's Eve sixty-three debtors left Whitecross-street Prison. Mr. Constable, the keeper, had informed ninety-four that they could leave, but thirty-one asked permission to remain in a little longer, and took their departure in the course of the day. Among the number was an old man named Barnacles, who had been a prisoner twenty-seven years, under an order from the Court of Admiralty. Mr. Constable told the old man that he could go, and when he got outside the poor fellow stared about him and seemed perfectly helpless. It was thought that, under the new Act, an order from the Judge at Chambers would have been necessary before the prisoners could be liberated; but Mr. Constable, as a humane governor, under legal advice, opened the doors to them. Only forty-one remain in custody under commitments from county courts.

The Act of the 32nd and 33rd of the Queen, cap. 62 (the Debtors' Act, 1869), may possibly, by abolishing imprisonment for debt (with certain exceptions), bring about a very material variation in business relations as regards credit between sellers and buyers, and it may have a very considerable effect upon the methods

resorted to for compelling payment of debts under £50. Whether these variations will work for the general well-being of society time and experience only can show; nor are we about to indulge in any speculations as to the consequential effects of the Act upon trade. We propose only to point out what may be the legal effect of the Act as bearing upon imprisonment for debt, and that will depend very much upon the construction that the Judges put upon the different clauses. The Act commences with a broad declaration that no person shall, after the commencement of 1870, be arrested or imprisoned for making default in payment of a sum of money. Then come certain exceptions relating to debts for penalties; default by a trustee; default by attorneys or solicitors in making payments which they are ordered by a court to pay; default in payment of sums ordered to be paid by a Court of Bankruptcy, and default in payment under orders authorised by the Act itself to be made. As none of these exceptions affect the ordinary relation between ordinary creditors and debtors, we may pass them over, at least for the present.

The portions of the Act which do materially affect that relation are those concerning the power of a Judge to order imprisonment, under what is called a "judgment summons." If a debtor does not pay his whole debt, or if, under a judgment conditioned for payment by instalments, he fails to pay any instalment, a summons may be taken out before a Judge (we are speaking now of judgment issued out of a superior court), the creditor giving an undertaking to prove to the court that the debtor has been able since the judgment to pay the amount ordered by the court. The defendant must then attend the court, and submit to examination as to his means, and the circumstances under which he contracted the debt, and the creditor must then satisfy the Judge that the debtor has had the means of paying since the judgment. The power extends only, however, to cases where the debt itself is under £50.

It is difficult to understand why the debtor should be examined on a judgment summons as to the circumstances under which he contracted the debt, as all that the Judge has to be satisfied about, according to the words of the Act, is what have been the means of the debtor since the judgment. Then there is the requirement that the debtor shall be examined as to the circumstances under which he contracted the debt; and, as the Act must be taken to have meant something by that language, it must be assumed that the Judges will take into account the circumstances attending the contraction of the debt, and it is most probable that they will make an order for imprisonment if the debt has been recklessly contracted, even though it should be proved that since the judgment the debtor has had no means of paying it.

Another source of uncertainty as to what will, in the view of the Judges, overthrow an order for imprisonment is this: with reference to what grounds will it be held that the debtor has or has not had since the judgment "the means to pay." It is obvious that upon this point, what are "the means to pay" must be more or less a matter of discretionary judgment, more or less a question depending upon the position and conduct of the debtor. Suppose the case of a young man in a bank or a counting-house, receiving £70 or £80 a year, getting into debt. On a judgment summons the Court might, and indeed probably would, take into account that he is obliged, under pain of losing his employment, to dress like a gentleman; and that he must have a respectable lodging, where the principals or the superior clerks may, if it be necessary, see him; and that, in fact, many things are to him necessities which may fully tax the £80 a year. Take, on the other hand, the case of a single man, an operative, with 25s. a week. He is, in point of fact, a much richer man, with relation to what is conventionally necessary for his position and support, than the bank clerk, and it might well be held in his case that he had the means of paying. In truth, the question comes very much to this: What are necessities, having regard to the debtor's position? And it may be anticipated that, in deciding whether the debtor has had the means of paying, the Judges will adopt much of the principle that guides them in reference to what are necessities for a young man under age. Of course, where actual extravagance is shown they will commit to prison. All these questions, however, upon the construction of the Act, can only be settled by a series of decisions. The Act, in its somewhat vague brevity, obviously intends to leave much to the discretion of the Judges.

In the mean time, that portion of the public which contracts debts must by no means come to the broad conclusion that imprisonment for debt is dead and gone. All that the Act has done is to abolish the extravagant power of the creditor, and to substitute for his temper or incredulity, as to the means of his debtor, the calm judgment of a Judge, founded upon positive evidence and upon a careful consideration of all the circumstances. Nor must, on the other hand, creditors fancy that it will be sufficient to show that a debt was contracted without due regard to the debtor's means. If it is shown that they have encouraged the extravagance of the debtor, they will probably meet with the same measure that is dealt out in cases where actions are brought against the parents of a minor.

COWS' TAILS AND MAIDENS' LOCKS.—No little consternation was recently caused on a farm in the neighbourhood of King'slee, in Fifeshire, owing to a number of the cows belonging to the farmer being shorn of the hair that adorned their tails. The farmer was much perplexed about the affair, for he had strange and strong surmises that the disfigurement performed on his "crummies" was the doings of some one who had no good feeling of friendship; yet, on looking round him, he could not point the finger of imprecation to anyone. The matter grieved him sorely, and not a few council meetings were held by him and his good dame on the matter, yet without any fruitful issue, until his better half picked up a chignon on the maid-servants' dressing-table, and which was owned by a servant girl who had entered on the duties of a dairy-maid at the Martinmas term last; when lo! it was clearly demonstrated that said chignon had been manufactured out of the husbandman's cows' tails. Its owner now made no secret of the affair, but stated that she had supplied numbers of her fair friends with similar head ornaments against a coming New-Year's merry-making.—*The Gardener's Magazine.*

A NEW-YEAR'S DINNER.—On Tuesday afternoon the boys and girls who are at present sheltered in the refuges in London and at Ealing, the training ship Chichester, and the Farm School at Biele, to the number of about 500, were assembled at the Boy's Refuge, Great Queen-street, to eat their annual New-Year's dinner, which consisted, according to custom, of an ample allowance of roast meat, baked potatoes, and plum pudding. The Lord Mayor had promised to preside upon the occasion, but an unusually long list of prisoners detained him at the Mansion House; and the chair was taken by Mr. John McGregor, of "Rob Roy" celebrity. The Earl of Shaftesbury was also expected, but the business of the Quarter Sessions prevented his leaving Dorsetshire. The appearance of all the children—their healthy, happy, and honest looks—must have been most gratifying to the friends of the refuges (many of whom were present upon the occasion), and bore indelible testimony to the care and kindness with which they are treated by those who are placed in authority over them. The girls from the refuges at Ealing and Broad-street were pictures of neatness, demureness, and order; the boys from the Chichester wanted only the size and strength which will come with added years to be models of man-of-war's men, while the clean, healthy look, and fearless but modest bearing of their companions in Queen-street or from Biele contrasted most forcibly with the sickly pallor, the shrinking glance, and frightened bearing of one poor, homeless little fellow (just admitted to the refuge), who seemed half afraid to take even the humblest part in the festivities of the day. Grace was sung both before and after meat; and when full justice had been done to the meal, Mr. Williams, the secretary of the refuges, made some observations upon the work which the committee having their management have undertaken to carry out, and the manner in which they are performing it. In the course of these remarks he dwelt especially upon the necessity of enlarging the girls' refuge at Ealing, and promoting the emigration of boys either to the British colonies or to America. With reference to the latter subject, he gave many interesting details as to the dispatch of a number of boys to the United States at the close of the year 1868, and read letters which had been received from several of their number describing their present comfort and the excellence of their future prospects. After this came the very interesting ceremony of presenting the prizes to those who had distinguished themselves by good conduct in the schools or in situations which have been procured for them when they left the refuges. Mr. McGregor distributed the medals and said a few words of commendation and encouragement to each of the recipients. Among these were several young women who, having been educated in these schools, are now filling situations as nurse-girls or "servants of all work"—as one little creature about 4 ft. 6 in. high described herself—in different parts of London.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

Monday's *Journal Officiel* contains the long-expected Imperial decrees appointing the new French Ministers. All these decrees bear the date of Sunday. It would seem that it was not until that day that the final arrangements were made. The list previously announced was incorrect, the list given in the *Official Journal* being as follows:—M. Emile Ollivier, Justice; Count Napoleon Daru, Foreign Affairs; M. Chevandier de Valdrôme, Interior; M. Buffet, Finance; General Lebœuf, War; Admiral Rigault de Genouilly, Navy; M. Segrès, Public Instruction; the Marquis de Talhouët, Public Works; M. Louvet, Agriculture; Marshal Vaillant, Imperial Household; M. Maurice Richard, Fine Arts. It will thus be seen that only three of the old Ministers retain office—viz., General Lebœuf, Admiral Rigault de Genouilly, and Marshal Vaillant. M. Parieu has been appointed President of the Council of State. MM. de Saint Paul and Duvergier have been nominated members of the Senate.

The independent papers speak in favourable terms of the new Ministry. In the opinion of the *Temps* M. Ollivier's Cabinet is a much better one than could have been hoped for after the endless negotiations of the last few days. "Putting aside the Left, which could not form part of it, and which would not have wished to do so," adds the *Temps*, "it is about the best the present Chamber could have produced." The *Débats* says that, after having congratulated M. Ollivier for the wisdom with which he has chosen his colleagues, it is only just to recognise that the attitude of the Emperor during the crisis just ended has been strictly and faithfully Parliamentary. "Everything, therefore," it adds, "favour the course of the new Cabinet. The head of the State has allowed it full liberty while forming, without asking that account should be taken of any personal preferences he may have had. The majority seems ensured to it in the Parliament. Its formation will be hailed by the sympathy of the country; and we sincerely hope, for our own part, that we may have only to applaud its liberalism." The *Siècle* expresses far less satisfaction. The sole importance in its eyes of the new Cabinet is that it renders a prompt appeal to the constituencies indispensable.

An Imperial decree, dated the 5th inst., appoints M. Chevreau Prefect of the Seine, vice Baron Haussmann, who has resigned.

BELGIUM.

At the New-Year's Day reception in Brussels the King, in reply to the congratulations addressed to him, referred to the excellent relations existing between Belgium and foreign countries. His Majesty also spoke, and with considerable emphasis, of the welcome he recently received in this country, which, he said, was a tribute to the Belgian nation rather than to himself. "Belgium," he adds, "occupies an enviable position in Europe, thanks to her institutions and to the wisdom with which she makes use of them." The King then called upon the Chamber to labour with him for the maintenance of those institutions, and the preservation of the spirit of order and progress which presided over their foundation. "In the sphere of my Constitutional attributes," he said, in conclusion, "I shall devote all my efforts to the happiness and prosperity of Belgium. I should be ungrateful indeed if I were not devoted to her heart and soul."

ITALY.

At the new-year's official reception at the Palace, the Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies, speaking on behalf of his colleagues, said the nation hoped it would be given to the King to accomplish the destinies of Italy, so happily inaugurated by him. His Majesty, in reply, expressed himself confident that by united effort the present difficulties, and particularly those connected with the finances, would be successfully overcome. His Majesty added that he reckoned always upon the devoted co-operation of the Chamber.

The *Opinione* states that the Council of Ministers have declared against the election of Prince Thomas to the throne of Spain. Signor Lanza has informed Senator Montemar, the Spanish Chargé d'Affaires, of this decision, which he stated to be equally counselled by political motives and by the wishes of the Duchess of Genoa.

At the request of several Prefects of Central Italy, military reinforcements have been sent to Parma, Faenza, and Bologna.

ROME.

The debates on the *Syllabus* are said to have been begun in the Council, several Bishops, it is believed, opposing the promulgation of the proposed dogmas, on the ground that the times are not opportune for such measures. Nothing certain, however, is known as the greatest secrecy is observed as to the proceedings of the assembled Fathers. In Sunday's sitting the death of four Fathers was officially announced. Cardinal de Angelis was nominated Cardinal President of the Commission on Questions of Dogma, and Cardinal Catterini, President of the Commission on Ecclesiastical Discipline. The Committee of the Council upon affairs connected with the Regular Orders consists of one Portuguese, three Spanish, two German, two French, nine Italian, one Belgian, one Swiss, one Turkish, two English Bishops (Clifton and Clonfert), and two American Bishops (Buffalo and Quito).

SPAIN.

The whole of the Ministers have resigned in consequence of the reply received from Italy, announcing that the Italian Government is opposed to the candidature of the Duke of Genoa for the Crown of Spain. The Cortes has suspended its sittings until further notice, in order to leave the Regent unfettered in dealing with the Ministerial crisis. It is thought probable that the Ministry will remain in office for the present.

The *Paris Gaulois* publishes a telegram from Madrid, dated the 3rd inst., according to which the question is said to have been raised of investing the Regent with sovereign power. This solution, however, meets with considerable opposition from the majority of the Cortes, and the partisans of the Duke de Montpensier are also very active in resisting it.

The *Imparcial* states that two pistol shots were fired at the Regent on Tuesday, but, fortunately, without wounding him. The Ministerial crisis continues.

PORTUGAL.

The Chambers were opened on Monday by the King in person. The Speech from the Throne was of an ordinary character. Reforms in the finances are promised, with the object of establishing an equilibrium in the Budget. The speech announces that the relations of Portugal with foreign Powers are satisfactory, and that tranquillity reigns throughout the kingdom.

AUSTRIA.

The *Presse* states that the King of Italy has instructed the Italian Minister at this Court to ascertain whether it is the intention of the Emperor to prolong his stay in the capital for some weeks; in which case the King purposes visiting the Emperor here in return for the visit which His Imperial Majesty intended paying the King, but which was frustrated by the illness of the latter.

ROUMANIA.

M. Zulauf, the Austrian diplomatic agent, has announced to the Government of Prince Charles that Austria had proposed to the Porte the recognition of the title "Roumania," instead of the "Danubian Principalities." In the Chambers an exciting debate arose on an interpellation in reference to the Jewish question, and the Government declined to adopt any measures against the increasing number of the Jews, but left it to the Chamber to bring forward some proposition on this subject.

RUSSIA.

The *Phare de la Loire* contains the following:—"Letters from St. Petersburg state that a vast conspiracy has been discovered against the life of the Czar. The centre of action of the conspirators was the city of Odessa. The pupils of the University Papich and

Yermichev are principally inculpated. In order to carry out their object the conspirators had resolved to tear up the rails of the line during the journey of the Emperor from Odessa to St. Petersburg; but the rigorous surveillance exercised over the whole line the Czar was to use prevented them from executing their project. The police did not even suspect that the rails had been removed by such dangerous conspirators. This offence was attributed to the peasants of the neighbourhood, who, when in want of iron, have recourse to robbery in order to obtain it. The most rigorous surveillance is powerless to repress this kind of theft, and this deplorable cupidity of the ignorant peasants exposes the lives of the travellers who take the line from Balta to Odessa to grave danger. The conspirators arrested belong without exception to the Russian nationality. A large number of books, pamphlets, and revolutionary proclamations, emanating from Russian printing-offices abroad, were found in their possession. The Russians are much astonished that no Pole was affiliated to the conspiracy, although the Polish nationality is represented by a large number of young men at the University of Odessa. The police have also discovered a conspiracy at St. Petersburg. Several young men are accused of having disseminated revolutionary proclamations. It appears, however, that this second conspiracy is a mere childish affair, and the young people mixed up in it will be tried in public. Lists of proscriptions, upon which figures, among others, M. Katkoff, the famous editor of the *Moscow Gazette*, have also been discovered. The Government of the Czar is anxious to ascertain whether these plots were fomented by the Russian exiles in Switzerland. The conspiracy, ramifications of which were discovered at Moscow and St. Petersburg, has nothing in common with the Odessa plot."

CUBA.

The Havana journals assert that the insurrection is dying out, and that large bodies of insurgents have surrendered to the authorities. They also state that the Cuban Junta has issued a circular instructing the insurgents to abandon the revolution for the present as impracticable on account of the adverse attitude of the United States. The representatives of the insurgents in New York, however, deny these statements.

PARAGUAY.

Intelligence from Paraguay to the 8th ult. announces that Lopez has been routed in his last stronghold, and has fled, with his family and a few officers, to Bolivia. Count d'Eu and General Paranhos, with the allied forces, were returning, leaving 6000 Brazilian and 2000 Argentine troops in Paraguay.

HAYTI.

Intelligence from Hayti announces that the revolutionists surprised and captured Port-au-Prince on the night of Dec. 18. The capture was effected without bloodshed, Salnave and a few followers taking refuge at Fort Alexandre. The latest accounts represent Salnave as still holding Fort Alexandre, supported by a thousand adherents. The insurgents are reported as holding Port-au-Prince in great force.

THE NEW-YEAR'S RECEPTION AT THE TUILERIES.

The following is the text of the Emperor's replies to the congratulations of the diplomatic body at the Tuileries on New-Year's Day:—

Gentlemen,—Your presence around me to-day and the speech to which I have just listened are for me new proofs of the good relations which exist between my Government and foreign Powers. The year 1870, I am sure, cannot but consolidate this general agreement and tend to the increase of concord and civilisation.

His Majesty replied thus to the deputation of the Senate:—

I am happy to congratulate the Senate upon the manner it fulfilled, some months back, the liberal task with which it had been entrusted by me of modifying the Constitution. I am confident that in the new path we have entered I shall always be able to rely for assistance on the enlightenment and patriotism of the Senate.

To the deputation of the Legislative Body the Emperor said:—

I am gratified at the expressions of devotion which you have addressed to me in the name of the Legislative Body. Never has an understanding between us been more necessary or advantageous. The new circumstances which have arisen have increased your privileges without diminishing the authority I hold from the nation. In sharing responsibility with the great bodies of the State, I feel more confident of overcoming the difficulties of the future. When a traveller, after a long journey, relieves himself of a portion of his burden, he does not thereby weaken himself; he gathers fresh strength to continue on his course.

His Majesty replied to the members of the clergy:—

I receive with gratitude the wishes of the clergy of Paris, and I ask them to accept in return my congratulations for the zeal they have displayed in spreading among all classes the doctrines of abnegation and of Christian charity.

The *Gaulois* gives the following version of the Emperor's reply to the members of the Legislative Body:—

We are undertaking a considerable transformation of our national institutions, and I rely upon your co-operation to bring the enterprise to a fortunate issue. Entrusted at first with the whole responsibility of power, I feel happy in relegating a portion now to the representatives of the country. I am like a traveller who relieves himself of a portion of his burden in order more quickly to reach the end he has in view. That end, gentlemen, is, after insuring order, prosperity securely guaranteed, and liberty definitively established.

YORKSHIRE MINERS' WAGES.—A large meeting of the coal-miners working in a district extending over many miles, with Wakefield as its southern and Leeds as its northern extremity, was held on Monday at Castleford, near Pontefract. The object was to obtain, if possible, the restoration of 7½ per cent wages, a reduction submitted to with good grace in March, 1868. Mr. John Dixon, secretary to the West Yorkshire Miners' Association, occupied the chair. A resolution was unanimously adopted, settling forth the grounds on which the additional 7½ per cent is claimed, and calling upon the employers honourably to redeem the promise they made in 1868. The various lodges were instructed to make the demand respectfully from the employers, and to report the result next Monday, when future proceedings will be decided upon.

A SERIES OF ACCIDENTS.—Last Saturday evening a young woman named Fitzgerald, living in Compton-street, Brunswick-square, came down stairs with a child in her arms, and fell over a drunken lodger lying at the foot of the staircase. Feeling that she had injured herself, she went to King's College Hospital, and was examined by the house surgeon, who gave her a bandage. As she was going home she met her brother-in-law, a cab-driver, and, as she still felt very unwell, he drove her to the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road. There the cabdriver got down to ring the porter's bell, and, as he was doing so, the horse suddenly turned round and the cab capsized. When the poor woman was taken out of the cab and examined it was found that her ribs were broken, and that she had injured the knee-cap joint so seriously that it was found necessary to resort to amputation. The woman is progressing as favourably as can be expected.

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN SCOTLAND.—At nearly midnight on New-Year's Eve the day mail from London ran into a slow train at Forquary, near Perth, and killed two people and wounded several. Two slow trains—one from Edinburgh, the other from Glasgow—leave each place shortly after six o'clock in the evening, and should meet at Larbert, and go north as one train. Owing to the new-year traffic, both trains were late. The Glasgow one started more than an hour behind time, and the result was that the Edinburgh train was sent on from Larbert by itself. Forquary station had been left in charge of the pointsman who attended to the Edinburgh train, which arrived late; and, he says, not seeing the green lamp at the end to signify that another train was coming, he thought it was the joint train and went away, as no other train stopped later. The Glasgow train came up at nearly twelve, and found the station dark. It was brought to a stand to let out the passengers, and was just starting again when the coupling broke. While this was being mended, the mail came in sight, dashing along at full speed. When the driver saw the lights of the train before him, he tried every means in his power to reduce the velocity, and did so materially; but still it dashed into the standing train, at a speed variously estimated between ten and twenty miles an hour. The guard's van at the end was smashed, and the framework was driven under the next carriage. Fortunately, a great number of passengers had been put out of the train at a previous station; those remaining were much shaken. In the middle of the train were two old third-class carriages, and in these the mischief was done; they were smashed, and, when the first crash was over, it was found that one man was dead, another dying, and seven persons were seriously injured. They were taken on to the Perth Infirmary. No one in the mail-train was hurt. Bain, the pointsman at Forquary, is in custody. He has a good character.

CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. WELLS, the Special Commissioner of the Revenue, in his third annual report on the condition of American industry, trade, and commerce, recently presented to Congress, opens with a calculation of the cost of the war, based partly on the debts incurred and money spent for war purposes both by the General and State Governments, North and South, partly on an estimate, which is generally considered moderate, of the loss caused by the suspension and diversion of industry, and brings the whole up to the astounding total of (calculating the pound at five dollars) £1,800,000,000. To help to make up for this, however, there has been, during the last eight years, an immigration from Europe of over 2,000,000, and over 50,000 Chinese. Since the war closed 13,000 miles have been added to the railroads, opening up 390,000 square miles of new territory—a region larger than the whole of France; and within the same period 18,000 miles have been added to the telegraph lines. Moreover, although the two years following the close of the war were years of great suffering at the South, the crops having proved an almost total failure, the two last years have more than met the deficiency. The crops of rice and sugar are double this year what they were last year, and last year the estimated value of Southern products was £60,000,000.

Mr. Wells calculates the increase in the accumulated wealth of the country during the last decade, after deducting the cost of the war, at £1,833,000,000—an increase of 65·8 per cent. The annual product from agriculture and manufactures he estimates at £841,600,000, of which three fourths is furnished by agriculture. This is a very fair and flattering show; but yet he maintains that it looks better than it really is, inasmuch as the badness of the currency, and the badness of the system of taxation, have so disordered the distribution of the annual product of the national industry, that the mass of the people are now in nearly every way worse off than they were in 1860. He shows that there are a greater number of persons to each house than there were in 1860—always a bad sign, particularly in this country, where the ambition to own a dwelling-house is strong, and in times past so easily gratified; that the deposits in the savings banks have by no means increased in the same ratio as population, and, moreover, belong in many States to a different class—many persons of large means putting their money in the savings banks, under different names, for the sake of safety, and through fear of the ordinary investments. He proves, too, by the valuation of several States, that property has not increased in the ratio of population, if we allow for the depreciation of the currency.

Another cause of the depression he finds in the enormous amount of American Securities—Federal, State, municipal, and joint-stock held abroad—which he estimates at £293,100,000, drawing an annual interest of £16,000,000; and this foreign debt, he says, is undergoing rapid and constant increase in settlement of adverse trade balances. This brings him to the heart of his subject. The excess of imports over exports, which has to be paid for either in gold, which we have not got, or promises to pay gold at some future time, and drawing interest in the meantime, which we supply in any quantity, is not at all likely to be diminished as long as the tariff and currency are what they are. The imports consist in the main of articles with which we cannot possibly dispense, as they constitute either what are necessities to the great body of the people, or are materials for important branches of manufacture. If things were as they should be, however, we should pay for them partly in native manufactures and partly in surplus gold from our mines; but, owing to the tariff and the currency, there are hardly any products of native industry, not even wheat, which can now find sale in the European markets. American exports may, therefore, for the purpose of balancing accounts with Europe, be said to have ceased. It costs so much to produce anything here that there are very few articles which will bear transportation across the ocean, and the prairie-farmer finds himself, for the first time in his history, beaten in market by his rival from the Danube and the Crimea. The disorganisation of industry, too, Mr. Wells says, caused by the discontent of the working classes with their condition, in view of the enormous fortunes accumulated by some of their employers, and by the spirit of speculation—that is, the desire of making money rapidly by mere transfers of wealth from hand to hand, rather than slowly by the production of wealth. The answers to a series of questions addressed by him to leading houses engaged in various branches of industry all over the country show that the result of the day's labour, owing to the shirking or indifference of the labourers, have in nearly every field fallen off from one eighth to one third; and, owing to the decline in the number of apprentices, the number of good workmen has also greatly declined. Among the farmers, too, there has been a great decrease in farm-stock and animal products. The numbers of sheep, hogs, mules, and cattle, all show an absolute falling off. One of the results of the high tariff on wool and woollen goods has been a decrease of 25 per cent in the total number of sheep. Add to this a great rise in the cost of the instruments of production—tools and machinery, for instance, a cotton-mill costing £6 per spindle now, while in 1860 it only cost £3 per spindle—and it is easy to see why it is that the United States have ceased to have goods to export in payment of their foreign debt.

Mr. Wells tests some of these conclusions by an examination of the farmer's condition, as measured by the purchasing power of his products. He supposes him to have turned one hundred bushels of wheat into one hundred gold dollars, and to be laying in supplies with the money. If he wants salt, he can get it in Liverpool or Cadiz from 7d to 10d. (English) a bushel; but, owing to the currency and the tariff, he has to buy it at home, at from 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d. a bushel. If he wants coal, he could get twenty tons in Nova Scotia for his one hundred dollars; but the Government steps in and prevents him getting more than fifteen tons for the same sum. If he wants to carpet his rooms, he could get a yard of "tapestry Brussels" in London for one dollar; but as matters stand he can only get four sixths of a yard. If he wants to invest his hundred dollars in blankets, he could get 700 lb. of the article for that sum in Liverpool; in New York he can only get 350 lb. Nor has he the consolation, when carrying his blankets home, of reflecting that his loss is the Government's gain, for the duties on blankets, from £122,456 in 1862, dwindled down last year to £5057. The case of professional men, clerks, teachers, and annuitants Mr. Wells shows to be still harder than that of the farmer.

Coming to the discussion of remedies, he first takes up the currency, which he holds to be redundant, and alleges in proof of this "the indisputable fact" that the general scale of prices of domestic commodities, as measured by the common standard of international commerce, is greatly in excess of the prices of other countries, and "out of all natural proportion to the prices of the same commodities in the United States before the war." He denies that any portion of the rise has been due to depreciation in the value of gold—showing that that process reached its maximum in 1861, since which there has been in the London market a steady decline in prices. He holds, therefore, that there should be a contraction of the currency, "pure, simple, without artifice or indirection." To the objection that it would cause great distress he replies that greater distress will be the consequence of any delay in resorting to it; that in no other way can the cost of production in the United States be so reduced as to make it possible to pay for foreign imports with domestic products; and the foreign imports, as they consist largely of tea, coffee, sugar, spices, molasses, and the raw materials of domestic manufactures, cannot be diminished, "except as the result of a degree of industrial depression greater than anything that can be imagined as likely to flow from contraction." But resumption of specie payments, he holds, would, if it were possible without contraction, be of no use without contraction, as it would not produce a diminution of the cost of production, or, in other words, of prices; and thus facilitate the outflow of American goods in payment for foreign goods. The amount of gold needed for resumption would, with a proper amount of contraction in the paper currency, be, he calculates, 100,000,000 dols.

As to taxation, he says an amount equal to the surplus revenue of the past year (50,000,000 dols.) should be remitted at once. He thinks the elasticity of the revenue, or, more correctly, its growth, will, on averages of three years, be for the present from 12,000,000 dols. to 15,000,000 dols. He would cut the income tax down from 5 to 3 per cent, but diminish the number of exemptions, and abolish altogether a host of minor taxes, the returns of which are out of all proportion to the cost of collection and their vexatiousness. As regards the tariff, he pronounces the present average of duties (47 per cent) "excessive and unnecessary," and recommends that, at all events, there should be no increase of it under any circumstances, except for the sole and avowed purpose of increasing the revenue. Of 2000 dutiable articles he would place at least one third on the free-list.

He then goes into some admirable illustrations of the ruinous effect of the tariff on certain branches of industry, which it was intended directly to foster, as well as on others, which it has reached indirectly, owing to the careless way in which it was prepared. Thus, the duty on leather has had a most disastrous effect on the tanners and shoemakers, whom it was intended to help; and the duty on copper has worked serious injury to the manufacturers of wall paper, who use copper as a substitute for gold leaf, and on the native copper smelters, who were never thought of by the wise men who framed the tariff. So also the duty on pig-iron has ruined the shipbuilders, and the duty on lumber, which was intended to pay off the Canadians, has deprived thousands of American artisans of the luxury of a house. The wool-growers and woollen manufacturers combined two years ago to procure almost prohibitory duties on foreign wool; the result is that the price of domestic wool has never been so low as it is now; American cloth has sunk to the last point of badness; foreign imports are of necessity larger than ever; the number of sheep has diminished 25 per cent, and both wool growers and manufacturers are in despair. Mr. Wells therefore recommends the abolition of the duties on lumber, on coal, on firewood, on copper ore, on hides, leather, and bark, and on pig-iron a reduction from 9 dols. to 3 dols. per ton; and on salt from 18c. and 24c. to 9c. and 12c. per 100 lb. It is needless to run through the remainder of his suggestions.

THE CITY OF THE SAINTS.

THE plan of Salt Lake City is that on which nearly every American city is built. There is a main street, with which others run parallel, and from which side streets branch off at right angles. The majority of the shops and stores are in the principal street. On many stores is a sign with the following inscription. At the top are the words, "Holiness to the Lord," underneath is painted the All-seeing Eye, and then follows the announcement, "Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution." These stores were opened six months ago for the purpose of keeping the business of the place exclusively in the hands of the Saints. The device is one of the many expedients of Brigham Young for retaining his hold over the Mormons, and for driving away the Gentiles. Among the latter are included the Jews, of whom several are engaged in business here. The following phrase may seem a paradox, yet it expresses the literal truth:—"In Salt Lake City the Jews are all Gentiles, and the Saints are all sinners." At the northern end of this street are the Tabernacle, the Tithing Office, the residence of Brigham Young; the former on the left, the latter on the right. Within the inclosure of the present Tabernacle are the foundations of the structure which is to be the Tabernacle of the future. The stone employed is grey granite, and every part has been planned with a view to solidity. But the progress is very slow, and no one professes to expect that the building will be speedily, if ever, finished. The existing Tabernacle is an oblong or egg-shaped structure, devoid of ornament, and wholly deficient in grace. It is said that 8000 persons can find seats in it. This is an exaggeration. A friend who took pains to measure the accommodation proved that there is not room for more than 5000 sitters. At one end is a very large organ, now in course of construction; on a raised platform at that end are benches for the rulers and elders of the Church, the President and his twelve apostles having places in the centre. In front of their pew are barrels containing water. After the water has been blessed, it is handed about in tin cans to every person in the congregation. A sip of this water and a morsel of bread constitutes the ceremony of taking the sacrament according to Mormon rites. Alongside of the Tabernacle is a small structure, similar in shape and arrangement, wherein service is generally held. The Tithing Office and the house, or rather houses, of Brigham Young are in no respect remarkable. Indeed, very little can be seen of them, as they are surrounded and shut in by a high wall. The official room of the President is small and simply furnished. On the walls within that entrance are portraits in oil of the twelve apostles. As likenesses they may be good; as works of art they are hideous. In appearance the President of the Saints is not prepossessing. He is above the middle height, is portly in person, has a large head, and a visage which betokens the man of firmness rather than of intellect. His large mouth, heavy lower features, and sensual expression proclaim in unmistakable signs his fondness for a ritual which, by consecrating polygamy, gives free scope for indulging in every whim and freak of passion. The result of a brief interview with him was to convince me of the correctness of the saying of an admirer to the effect that "all pandemonium could not turn him" once he had made up his mind. About the secrets of his harem I have nothing to reveal. Many of his children and some of his wives I have seen, but I am unable to say how many of both he claims as his own. Nor do I believe that the tales which impetuous and rhetorical travellers have brought away from Salt Lake City for the edification of English readers merit implicit credence. Next in importance to the Tabernacle, if it be not an adjunct to it, is the theatre. This is a stone building which would do credit to many cities of greater importance. It will hold at least 1500 spectators. Were it lit up with gas the house would present a striking spectacle on a crowded night; but as the lighting is accomplished by means of petroleum lamps it has a gloomy appearance. This may be remedied hereafter, as there is a talk about erecting a gas-work here. The pit is divided into family boxes, or rather benches, in which a Mormon may surround himself with his wives and children. Whether the arrangement be intentional or accidental I know not, but the custom seems to prevail for one or two out of the several wives who accompanied many of the men to wear "poke bonnets," resembling those which Quaker ladies wore in former days. The wearers of those bonnets are always elderly, and generally ill-favoured in feature. The younger wives have fashionable hats on their heads. In a long box at one side of the theatre were seated a large number of girls of different ages, and they were said to be the President's daughters. Brigham Young himself occupied a stage box, his last wife keeping him company. The others could look up from the pit and envy their preferred rival. About the performance I witnessed I shall say but little. The occasion was a special one, it being the benefit of Mr. Neil Warner, an actor described in the playbills and the advertisements as a "great English tragedian." In what part of England he acquired his fame I am ignorant, yet I must admit that his physical power was extraordinary. He roared and ranted through the part of Sir Giles Overreach with striking success, and he performed a death scene in a way which perfectly exemplified the difficulty of dying naturally upon the stage. When recalled after the fall of the curtain, he apologised for not making a speech by remarking that no man could be expected to have much breath or any voice left after exertions like those through which he had gone.

When the moon does not shine the streets of Salt Lake City are wrapt in darkness. Street lamps are still unknown luxuries. It is the boast of the Mormons that in the streets of their capital the scandalous sights of other cities are never witnessed. There are four bars at which liquor is sold, and of these the Gentiles are said to be the patrons. Temperance is enjoined by President Young, and he has the credit of practising what he preaches. He

can do this the more easily, if report speak truly. Avarice and lust are the vices which master him to the exclusion of all others. It is not surprising, then, if he has no love for strong drinks. But I cannot give his followers credit for being as abstemious as himself. Not all of them have the facilities within reach for heaping up wealth and stocking a harem. I do not believe that all the persons daily fined for drunkenness are ostracised and calumniated Gentiles. Nor do I consider it strange that, apart from other considerations, in a city destitute of lamps nocturnal vice should not flaunt in the streets. Put out the lights in the Haymarket or in Broadway, and the sin of great cities would be concealed, though not extirpated. On the other hand, the darkness which prevails in Salt Lake City by night furnishes the desired cloak for the commission and enforcement of what the Mormon leaders enlodge as righteous retribution and the horrified Gentiles denounce as brutal murder.—*Correspondent of the "Daily News."*

LIEUTENANT WAGHORN.

M. DE LESSEPS and his coadjutors in carrying out the Suez Canal scheme, while justly priding themselves on their own persevering efforts, have not been unmindful of the merits of others; and, in accordance with this generous spirit, a bust of Lieutenant Waghorn, the originator of the overland route to India, out of which the idea of cutting a canal across the isthmus arose, has been erected on the jetty at Port Said. The bust is by M. Vital-Dubray, and is both characteristic and striking. Thomas Waghorn was born at Chatham, in 1800, entered the Royal Navy at the ordinary age, and rose to the rank of Lieutenant. After seeing much service in the Indian seas, he, in 1827, while residing at Calcutta, proposed to the Government there a plan for steam communication between England and the East Indies. Reparing to England, he made known his project to the authorities of the Post Office, the Board of Control, and the Court of Directors, but found it opposed in almost every quarter. Obtaining the patronage of Lord Ellenborough, he was permitted to carry Government despatches for the Governor of Bombay through Egypt; and, although he encountered an unusual number of difficulties, he completely succeeded in his mission. With the assistance of the Bombay Steam Committee, he commenced the establishing of the overland route, built hotels and halting-places in the desert between Cairo and Suez, and placed steamers upon the Red Sea. Between the years 1831-4 he superintended the entire working of the overland route himself. After the Government had taken up the idea, he continued to explore other routes than that through France, and, in 1847, found that journeying by Trieste effected a saving of thirteen days. Unfortunately, he lost all his property in the prosecution of the Trieste route, and, as a still greater misfortune, his health gave way



BUST OF LIEUTENANT WAGHORN ON THE JETTY AT PORT SAID.
(M. VITAL-DUBRAY, SCULPTOR.)

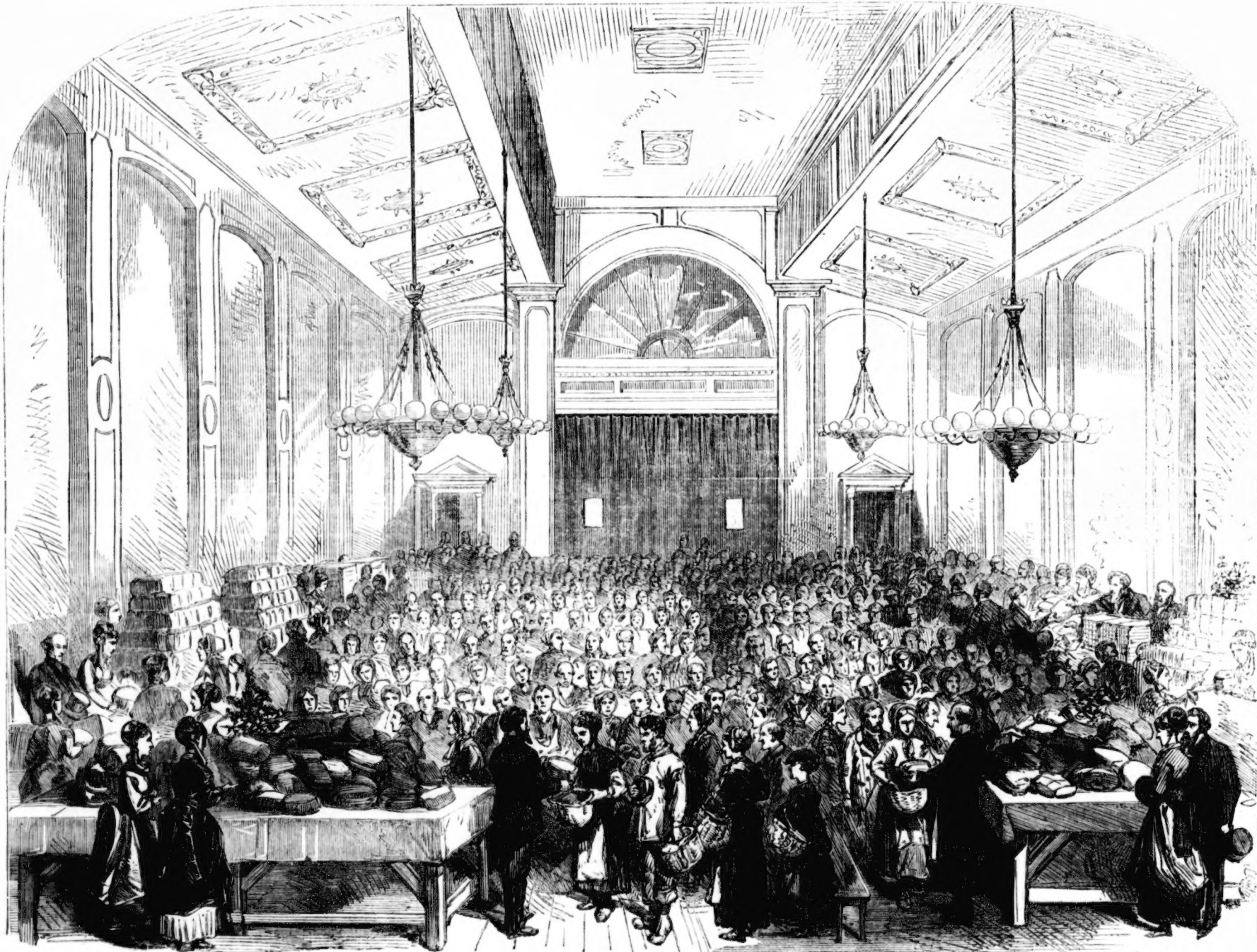
under the anxiety of mind consequent upon his great labours. He died in London, in 1850, when a small pension was granted to his widow.

ISLINGTON CHRISTMAS DINNERS.

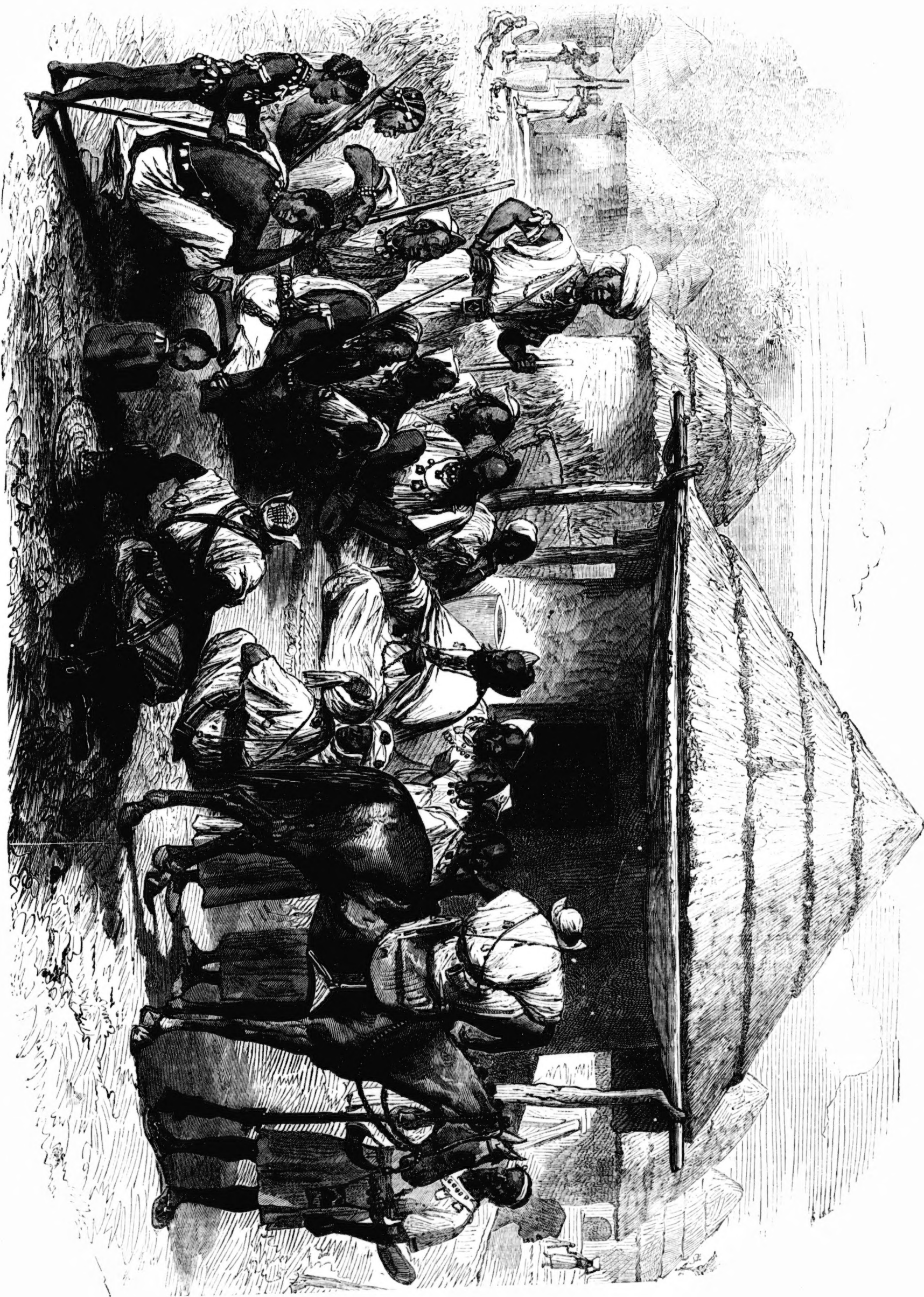
THE annual distribution of the Islington Christmas dinners took place, at Myddelton Hall, Upper-street, on Dec. 23 last. Dinners were distributed to more than 1300 families, representing in the aggregate at least some 6000 persons. The committee adopt the very desirable plan of providing the material for the Christmas feast; and each ticket-holder is entitled to receive his or her portion, consisting of meat, suet, bread, currants, raisins, sugar; 6d. or 4d. in money being added for the purchase of vegetables. The recipients are thus enabled to enjoy their dinners with their own families; and father, mother, and children partake of the "good cheer" in a Christmas party, and at their own homes. The ladies of Islington, under whose auspices the distribution was so successfully carried out, are worthy of all honour for having laboured so earnestly to provide a dinner in homes where but for their exertions there would not have been one; and we commend their example to the attention of those who wish, next year, to add to the enjoyment of their own Christmas dinner by the reflection that they have administered to the wants and necessities of their poorer brethren.

CONFERENCE OF SENEGAL CHIEFTAINS.

It was but the other day that we learnt how the native tribes of the wild districts of Senegal had revolted and endeavoured to cut off provisions from the French stations on the military frontier; and we now learn, in a brief account, accompanied by a sketch—an Engraving from which we publish in our present Number—that the chiefs of the tribes most amenable to French rule have held a Palabre Sarakhole (which may be translated "Grand Palaver" or "Ecumenical Council," at the reader's pleasure), to consider what are the best steps to take for preserving the political prosperity of the country. Due provision was made for the entertainment of the distinguished guests, as may be inferred from the occupation of the women preparing the usual crushed millet for the concoction of the national gruel, there esteemed a delicacy; and, after a prolonged discussion, a detailed report of which would scarcely be interesting to our readers, it seemed to be the general conclusion that the revolting tribes would altogether have a bad time of it unless they instantly gave in their adhesion to the French and joined the national palaver, by first consenting to be mulcted, and then smoking the pipe of peace. The proceedings terminated, in the usual manner, by a vote of thanks to the chairman, proposed by the gentleman on horse back.



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THE SOURCES OF CRIME.

MR. LLOYD JONES, the Ordinary of Newgate, has presented to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen a report on the state of the City gaol during the year which is just past. At the end of each of the old "Newgate Calendars" it was the regular thing for this Ordinary to append some account of the criminals who, in his own choice phrase, had been recently "turned off"; and these narratives were always accompanied by moral and religious reflections of the Vyse's spelling-book order. Mr. Lloyd Jones's comments are of a more useful kind, but they suggest much greater difficulties.

We are, of course, prepared to hear, for the thousandth time, that drunkenness is at the bottom of half the acts of violence that are committed. Nobody doubts this; but what then? The question is how, by any direct action *ad hoc*, can we lessen the amount of excessive drinking without at the same time incurring other evils? Among the middle and upper classes we do not hear of crimes of violence following upon the use of stimulating liquors; why, then, do we hear of them among the poor? It is clear that there must be other elements in the case than that of the use of strong drinks. Prominent, and indeed chief among those elements, must rank the irritating circumstances attendant upon poverty. Next to this, the absence of a public opinion which condemns violence, and especially violence to women and weaker people in general. Then, again, the want of variety in the life of the poor counts for much. A gentleman may drink a bottle of strong wine in the course of a couple of hours, diversified by bagatelle, conversation, and other pleasant ways of passing time, and be not a whit disposed to harm any one after it; but a poor bricklayer, gloomily swilling a quantity of gin which contains little more stimulus than a bottle of wine, may, in an hour or two, be not simply "elevated" like his "betters," but diabolically drunk, and ready for any amount of mischief.

What to do in this matter is not at all an easy question; but still more difficult is the topic of bad literature for the young and others. The Chaplain of Newgate is satisfied, and the thing has over and over again been asserted, that the Jack Sheppard school of periodical, which especially aims at young audiences, is a fruitful source of crime; and he adds that a soldier who shot his officer and was hanged for it declared that he got the first idea of his crime from a picture in the *Police News*. No doubt, all this is true; but, once more, what then? It is easy to answer, "Make it penal to publish such periodicals;" but the question is, *which* periodicals? The history of censorships is a history of blunders. The mistake about Thomson's "Tancred and Sigismunda" is immortal; and it was only in 1852 that all Protestant Europe, and even some parts of Roman Catholic Europe (in its sleeve), laughed again to find Zumpt's Latin grammar and Douglas Jerrold's "St. Giles and St. James" side by side in the "Index Expurgatorius." Supposing you make a penal law applying to bad literature of the Jack Sheppard school, does it follow that you will be any nearer to your ultimate object? In the time of Hume and Gibbon the penal laws—which are still in existence, but partially obsolete—against attacking Christianity were so actively enforced that sepiets were afraid to speak openly. But that did not prevent Hume and Gibbon from expressing themselves so that they could be well understood; and what might have been comparatively harmless invective, became masked irony which found its way into thousands of places from which the invective would have been roughly shut out.

If human ingenuity could devise any means of *effectively*, and without danger to great principles, reaching the scoundrels who trade in bad literature for the young, we should greatly rejoice; but the difficulties in the way are immense; and who that believes in the freedom of the press would not tremble to see the thin end of the wedge of repression introduced in any shape? For the stupidity of juries in these matters there is absolutely no measure. Nor is it surprising. The highest and ablest of our Judges have from the seat of justice passed literary verdicts such as have proved—what, however, needed no proof—that distinguished ability may coexist with great inapprehensiveness in certain directions. There is a class of persons known as booksellers' tasters—people of some literary capacity and experience—who are employed by publishers to report upon manuscripts submitted for publication. These gentlemen are much more competent judges of the moral tendency of writings than juries and justices in general. But the mistakes they make are contemptibly absurd. On the whole, the way to deal by force of law with the question of bad literature is not clear. We only wish it were; for of the reality of the nuisance there can be no doubt whatever. But then there are other

nuisances, impossible to trace, which also lead to crime. What "influence" was it which induced Benjamin Smith, aged twenty-eight, of good education—a man who had received sixteen prizes from the Society of Arts—to steal? His *motive* is alleged to have been to "build himself a house, and to learn music, languages, and mathematics;" and he has just got twelve months' imprisonment for his pains. It is a great thing to prevent crime, if you can do it; but at present we do not seem to be in a condition to do more than punish for it when committed; and to feel our way towards some scheme of national education.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH was invested with the rank of Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India, by the Viceroy, on the 30th ult., with full ceremonial observances.

THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY has sent a donation of £250 to the town clerk of Stafford for the relief of distress occasioned by the slackness of trade.

MR. DISRAELI has recently been suffering from an attack of gout. SIR RUTHERFORD ALCOCK has been very insolently received by the Governor of Nankin. An apology was demanded, and tardily made.

SIR DAVID BAXTER, BART., of Kilmarnock, has given £3000 towards the erection and endowment of an institution for the education of young ladies at Cupar-Fife.

THAT STANCH CONSERVATIVE JOURNAL, the *Morning Herald*, has been discontinued, having closed its career of ninety years' duration with 1869.

THE GREENWICH HOSPITAL PENSION OF £25 A YEAR, vacant by the death of Mr. James Lambert, has been awarded to Mr. John Giles, superannuated boatswain.

LORD ARTHUR HERVEY, the new Bishop of Bath and Wells, was enthroned in the cathedral at Wells, on Wednesday, with the customary ceremonial. The right rev. prelate will hold a general ordination on Sunday next.

ARRANGEMENTS ARE IN PROGRESS by which the patients on board the Seamen's Hospital ship, Dreadnought, will be transferred to some of the wards of Greenwich Hospital, and the vessel will be sold or broken up.

DR. VOWLER SHORR, the Bishop of St. Asaph, has sent in his resignation. His Lordship, who is eighty years of age, has presided over the diocese nearly twenty-four years, and, next to the Bishop of Chichester, he is the oldest prelate on the Episcopal Bench.

THE MONARCH, with the remains of Mr. Peabody on board, arrived at Madeira on the 30th ult.

MR. EDMUND DEASE was elected, on Tuesday, without opposition, for the Queen's County.

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM was visited during Christmas week by 51,259 persons, the average of corresponding weeks in previous years being 22,794. During 1869 the museum had 1,043,654 visitors, or 166,678 more than in 1868.

A REDUCTION in some of the fares of the London General Omnibus Company, on the route between the Archway, Highgate, and Westminster, was made on Monday.

MRS. STOWE'S NEW VOLUME, entitled "Lady Byron's Vindication," has just appeared in New York. The press, almost unanimously, has condemned it.

MR. SAMUEL COOKE, goods manager to the North Staffordshire Railway Company at Stoke-upon-Trent, has absconded, leaving behind him a wife and two children.

A PUPIL OF BARON LIEBIG has discovered certain ethers which, when poured upon some chemical compounds, produce instantaneously precious stones of all kinds.

A MAN IN CHICAGO has applied for a divorce on the ground that he was married only "in fun."

A HARE was driven by one of the London, Chatham, and Dover engines along the line in the direction of the City, on Sunday morning, and poor puss was killed within 300 yards of the Walworth station.

ANOTHER DEATH—that of a lad thirteen years of age—has occurred from the crush at the Bristol theatre on Boxing Night. The total number of lives lost has been nineteen.

TROPPMAN, the Pantin murderer, has been convicted and sentenced to death. An appeal to the Court of Cassation has, however, been made on his behalf.

THE PREFETS have in most of the departments of France distributed the official advertisements among the various newspapers, without distinction of party.

COFFEE CULTIVATION is, according to accounts from Madras, gradually extending in Travancore. There are about 14,000 acres of land taken up by European planters.

THE FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, which during the last few months had abated, has again broken out, and is on the increase in the districts around Brixton, &c., and several herds of milking-cows are for the second time affected with the disorder.

THE LONGFORD ELECTION has resulted in the return of Captain Greville-Nugent, son of the late member (who has been raised to the Peerage). His opponent was Mr. John Martin, formerly editor of the *Irish Free Press* newspaper, and himself a political convict for his share in Smith O'Brien's rebellion. The numbers polled were—Greville-Nugent, 1487; Martin, 440; majority, 1047.

GLASGOW CUSTOMS REVENUE for the past year amounted to £1,185,753, being a decrease of £166,493 as compared with 1868. The revenue for December alone shows a decrease of £37,970.

MR. MCWINEY, a county magistrate, has been dismissed from the commission of the peace for swearing and using language offensive to the Rev. Mr. Duncombe, Rector of Macroom, at a meeting of the guardians of Macroom Union.

EDUCATION IS ADVANCING IN BURMAH. First the British Government endeavoured to improve and extend the instruction given in the Buddhist monasteries; but, dissatisfied with the tardy progress thus made, the native Government have now established a number of schools of their own.

A NEW SERIES OF POSTAGE-STAMPS is now in course of issue in Belgium. Blue stamps represent twenty centimes, violet eight centimes, and blue (of another design) two centimes. Others will shortly be issued.

A MEDICAL STUDENT, who threw a wretched old knocker at a hansom cab and then assaulted the driver for his expostulations, was taken before Mr. Knox, at Marlborough-street, last Saturday, and ordered to pay £3 for the damage to the vehicle, and a similar amount for the attack upon the cabman.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-TWO PERSONS were killed by horses and vehicles in the streets of London during 1869. From previous observations the anticipated number of deaths was 202, "so that," the Registrar-General remarks, "there is, we may hope, some improvement."

ELIZABETH BARRY, who, in October last, stole the infant daughter of Colonel Hickle, of Kidwell's Park, Maidenhead, was indicted for the offence on Tuesday, at the Reading Quarter Sessions, and on conviction was sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

A WEEK OF UNIVERSAL PRAYER, under the auspices of the Evangelical Alliance, was opened on Monday, at the Freemasons' Tavern. Dr. Johnson, the president of the Wesleyan Conference, the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, and Mr. T. Chambers, M.P., were amongst those who took an active interest in the gathering.

MR. CROTTY, a farmer, was shot last Saturday night near Ballinacove, in the county of Mayo, while returning on a car from the fair at Westport, and near his own house. Some of his hair was shot off the crown of his head, and the top of his hat blown away. The assassin, who was inside a hedge, walked coolly away. Several other crimes of a like character have lately been committed in Ireland.

THE TOTAL QUANTITY OF HERRINGS landed at Lowestoft during the season was 6912 lasts, or 9,238,400 fish. Large as the quantity may seem, it was 250 lasts, or 3,300,000 fish less than in 1867-8. This falling off was compensated for, however, by the somewhat higher prices which prevailed during the last season.

THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE THOMAS CRESWICK, R.A., took place on Monday morning, at the Kensal-green Cemetery. At eleven o'clock his relatives and a number of private and professional friends assembled at the residence of the deceased, The Limes, Linden-grove, Bayswater, and proceeded at once to Kensal-green. The funeral was of the most unostentatious character. On the plate of a very plain coffin was an inscription giving the date of Mr. Creswick's birth and death. He was fifty-eight years of age.

A SAD DISASTER has occurred at Stockton, through the ground giving way over a disused mine. A block of houses fell in so quickly that the inmates could not escape. Ten persons are buried in the ruins and are certainly dead. The mine afterwards took fire, and it was thought the buried persons would be burned. The cause of the accident was working the colliery too near the surface under the houses, as there was only 20 ft. space when they caved in.

THE LOUNGER.

DR. TEMPLE has got himself duly elected, consecrated, and enthroned, whatever that may mean. Exactly what it means I really know not. Perhaps enthronement of a Bishop has no meaning now. I suppose it is an old relic of mediæval times which somehow survived the Reformation—a mere ceremony, the life of which has long since been extinct. Reading Renan's "St. Paul," I find that "wherever Paul made any stay he established himself and resumed his trade as a sailmaker." This he did at Antioch, Ephesus, Corinth, &c. The contrast between the great Apostle making sails and one of his successors "enthroned" is violent; and though St. Paul, could he come back to earth, would scarcely expect to find a Bishop "working with his own hands," neither, one would think, would he look with favour upon the pomp and ceremony with which Bishops are inducted into their sees, nor the state in which they live. But let that pass. He will not come back. Dr. Temple, then, is safely enthroned and inexpugnable. There will be a good deal of inane talk in Convocation next month; but, happily, though the Bishops, &c., in Convocation assembled are allowed to talk, they can do nothing. They may pass resolutions, but they are binding upon no one—not even upon themselves. The State is above the Church. By-the-way, let me tell my readers a fact which may have escaped their notice. The New-Year's Day which has just passed is the first for 1500 years on which we could say in no country in Europe is the State subordinate to the Church. Rome is no exception, because there is no State at Rome. This is something new and strange—something which, fifty years ago, no man dreamed that he should live to see. It is as wonderful as the disestablishment of the Irish Church.

But to return to Dr. Temple. He has preached his first episcopal sermon, and one hopes that it is satisfactory to all parties. He must have a keen nose for false doctrine who can detect in it an heretical taint. But it is a very tame affair, just a commonplace discourse, the like of which has been preached thousands of times. It was a great opportunity for the Doctor: he was sure of a large audience; he had, indeed, all the educated people in England for his audience; and one would have thought that he would have braced himself up to inaugurate his new career with something great—something specially suited to the times. But we look in vain for anything remarkable from Bishops now; and yet what magnificent names there are upon the roll of the English Episcopate! I have sometimes thought of making out a list of our famous Bishops—those, I mean, who have flourished since the Reformation—whose works still live, and are likely to live. It would be a splendid galaxy, I promise you; but I should have to close the list at about the beginning of this century. One or two of our great Bishops—Paley and Watson, for example—lived beyond the year 1800; but at this moment I cannot recollect a Bishop appointed in this century who has written anything that will live, except it may be Thirlwall, Bishop of St. David's; but has he written anything important since he became a Bishop? I saw the other day in a publisher's shop Archbishop Jewell's works fresh from the Oxford press. I opened a volume, and, though not much given to reading theological works, for nearly half an hour I was chained, as it were, to the spot. Bishop Jewell lived three hundred years ago. Will anybody three hundred years hence read anything that during the last forty years has been written by an English Bishop?

The excitement about Dr. Temple's heresy having died out, we shall, I suspect, hear very little more about Dr. Temple. Clearly, he has no ambition to obtain a martyr's crown—prefers a mitre, I should say—and will be judiciously silent on all disputed questions; sink down into an ordinary Bishop: ordaining candidates for the ministry, confirming young Christians, consecrating churches, and performing generally his episcopal duties with admirable discretion. But, though this excitement is over, the Church will not drop into a calm. Here is Mr. Voysey to be tried by the Committee of Privy Council. Perhaps some of my readers have scarcely heard of Mr. Voysey's case, and yet it is a far more serious business than that of Dr. Temple; and may possibly, when it shall come on for trial, set all the Church aflame. Dr. Temple's heresy was very mild—hardly, indeed, discernible by any but jealous clergymen; but Mr. Voysey's is flagrant. He denies almost all the Church dogmas—that is to say, as they are commonly understood. So flagrant, indeed, that the Archbishop of York, when he had read Mr. Voysey's "Sling and the Stone," felt bound at once to suspend his erring brother and bring him before the Bishops' Court. Of course, there he was condemned. But he has appealed to the civil power—to wit, the Judicial Committee of Privy Council, and in a few months his trial will come on, and, whatever the result, will be a *cause célèbre*. Meanwhile, the reverend gentleman has published his defence as delivered before the Chancery Court of York; and a most able document it is, whilst its boldness is enough to take your breath away as you read. "He will be condemned, then, surely?" Well, I cannot say. Lawyers look upon these theological questions from a very different standpoint to that occupied by clergymen. On some points he will, I should say, certainly be acquitted. For example, he denies the infallibility of the Scriptures; but on that point, in the case of "Fendall v. Wilson," judgment has been given to the effect that a clergyman may deny this, and this decision will cover a good deal of ground. But still I do not think that he can escape condemnation on other points. And here let me say that the question is not whether what Mr. Voysey asserts is true or untrue, but whether his opinions are in harmony with or opposed to the Articles of the Church, which is a very different question. But, whether he may be acquitted or condemned, there will be a good deal of excitement; and in either case the Church will gain nothing, for, anyhow, questions will be raised and discussed all over the kingdom, which it is the interest of the Church not to have stirred. And the British public, too, will give its verdict upon these questions, and will decide upon a very different principle to that which will guide the Judicial Committee; for said British public will ask, not whether the opinions of Mr. Voysey are in harmony with Church Articles, but whether they are true or false. Alas for poor old Mother Church! Will they never let her again slumber quietly, as she was wont to do? No! "Never more!" as Edgar Poe's raven croaked—"Never more!"

A week or two ago Lord Bessborough announced that he should resign the office of Lord Steward of the Household, and therewith the post of Government whip of the House of Lords. His plea was failing health; but the political quidnuncs would have it that this was not the real reason. "His Lordship is dissatisfied," they said, "with the Irish policy of the Government: that is the real reason. The fact is, there is a split in the Ministry. In a few days we shall have more resignations, and very likely a blow up." But more than a week has passed, and no more resignations have occurred; and I will venture to say, no more resignations will occur. The simple truth is that Lord Bessborough's health is not good. His labours last Session tried him severely. He foresees labours heavy next Session; and, as that is very near, he resigned. The difficulty, I hear, has been got over by giving his Lordship two assistants. The *Daily Telegraph* suggests the Duke of Marlborough as leader of the Conservative party in the Lords. This must be irony; or the writer does not know the Duke, or must have a very mean opinion of the party. Whether the party has even thought of the Duke as leader I know not; but one thing is certain—viz., if he should be constituted leader he will never lead.

If I could get the ear of Mr. Tennyson I would tell him that his "Holy Grail," &c., is too dear. I do not mean that it is not worth the money asked for it. It is worth its weight in gold. My meaning is this: It sells now by tens of thousands; but if it were priced at 4s., instead of 7s., its sale would be more than doubled, and, what is more important, it would get down into a class of people who now, though anxious to read it, cannot afford to buy it. The price is extravagant. People thought 9s. too much for the poems. But if that volume had been priced in proportion to the "Idylls" and the "Holy Grail," the cost would have been 19s. That is to say, there are more than twice as many lines in the former as there are in the latter. Of course, Mr. Tennyson must be paid for his works. But, query—Would he not, by selling them at half the

price, get quite as much money in the long run? And he would destroy the contraband trade—for there is a contraband trade—in his works. A friend of mine bought, in Holland, a complete copy of Tennyson's poems, with the exception of the poem just published, at not much more than half the price of his "Holy Grail." The price here for all the poems is 38s. I think my friend told me that he gave only 4s. 6d. for his copy.

I learn from circulars that have been distributed that there is to be a spring exhibition of pictures at the gallery in Old Bond-street, where the display took place last summer of paintings said to have been rejected by the council of the Royal Academy, but many of which, in point of fact, never were submitted to the judgment of that much-abused body. The gallery is to be under the management of a new committee, among the members of which are Messrs. Ansell, F. Barnard, G. and F. Chester, L. Smythe, C. S. Lidderdale, W. M. and W. L. Wyllie, H. Dawson, and other artists. I am glad to see this movement, and hope the committee will succeed in establishing a permanent exhibition of better pictures than were got together in the same place last year. This they are all the more likely to accomplish, since they will not have to contend with the opposition, active or passive, of the Royal Academy authorities; for Sir Francis Grant, in a letter to the committee, assures them that "the circumstance of artists exhibiting pictures in another exhibition will in no way prejudice their interests when they desire to exhibit in the Royal Academy." This, I think, is at once wise, just, and gracious on the part of Sir Francis. Wise—because the more exhibitions there are open to the public, the better will a taste for art, as well as excellence therein, be cultivated; and, consequently, the more effectually will the purpose be subserved for which the Royal Academy exists. Just—because the Academy cannot possibly find room on its walls for all the pictures offered to it; and it would, therefore, be most unfair that artists should be deterred from exhibiting elsewhere from a fear of being tabooed therefor in the great national institution. And gracious—because, perhaps, so much liberality was scarcely to be looked for at the hands of the Royal Academy authorities. The world, however, moves in this as in other things; and I congratulate both the Royal Academy magnates on their liberality and the committee of the Old Bond-street Gallery on their enhanced prospects of success.

Londoners must be gratified to observe that the present Lord Mayor bids fair not only to redeem the civic chair from the ridicule some past occupants have brought upon it, but to do honour to municipal government and honorary magistracy. Mr. Alderman Besley has not been long in office, and yet he has already emitted deliverances which men will chronicle and repeat; indeed, he scarcely ever speaks but he gives utterance to some shrewd and sensible remark. A notable instance of this occurred on Saturday last, when the Lord Mayor laid it down that van-drivers being "much tied to time" could not be accepted as a justification for knocking down and maiming pedestrians, and that offenders within his jurisdiction would be heavily punished, even though said offenders happened to be in the service of the Post Office and engaged in the conveyance of her Majesty's mails. This hint was much needed, for reckless driving has lately become one of the scandals, as it assuredly is one of the great perils, of locomotion in the metropolis. Apropos of the Lord Mayor, I see that a handsome sheet almanack for 1870 has been issued from the office of the *City Press*, embellished with excellent portraits of his Lordship and of the two Sheriffs, Sir Joseph Causton and Sir James Vallentin.

Three very useful works for reference on political topics have just made their appearance, and deserve a word of commendation from the "Lounge." The first, by Thomas Nicholls Roberts, secretary to the Liberal Registration Association, is entitled "Parliamentary Buff Book," and is in two volumes—the one being "An Analysis of the Divisions in the House of Commons during the Sessions of 1866, 1867, and 1868, comprising the Whole of the Ninth and Last Parliament elected under the Reform Act of 1832;" and the other "An Analysis of the Divisions of the House of Commons during the Session of 1869, with a Descending Scale of Attendances of Members at Divisions, and a List of Members Petitioned Against." Much useful information is to be found in these volumes, which deserve careful study by constituents who want to know how their members do their duty and fulfil hasty pledges. They are published by Effingham Wilson. The next work on my list is by Francis Culling Carr, barrister-at-law, and has been compiled with the view of "putting into the hands of students of modern history and newspaper readers a handy book of reference in which they would be able readily to see what Ministry at any time was in power; also, what were the chief measures carried through by each Ministry, and the causes of the various changes in Cabinets." The period embraced commences with the accession of George III., and terminates with the Session of 1869, the facts being tabulated and arranged chronologically. A great help this book must prove both in reading history and for occasional reference to refresh the memory. It emanates from the house of Smith, Elder, and Co. The third work is Mr. Frederick Martin's "Statesman's Year Book," which has been issued annually for seven years, and is one of the most useful of statistical manuals. It is intended for the use of politicians and merchants. Messrs. Macmillan and Co., the publishers of this handy volume, have spared no pains or expense in bringing it to perfection; and a glance at its table of contents would show that the scope of information conveniently set forth is extraordinary. Brought within a reasonable compass, this information fairly comprises an account of the States of the civilised world; and recent revision, after official returns, has increased the value of the book by adding fresh authenticity to its data.

A happy idea has just been developed by Mr. Lacy, bookseller, Strand. This is the publication of the "Shakespeare Carte-de-Visite Proverbs," a collection of nearly 700 choice proverbs from the plays of Shakespeare, in a series of photographic cartes (same size as carte-de-visite), each carte containing about fifty proverbs, with references and portrait. The specimen portrait is nicely executed, the proverbs well-selected, and the whole carte very neat. I fancy this notion will prove a success.

Everyone has heard of "Woodin's Carpet-Bag and Sketch-Book," while thousands have been delighted and amused with the development of the contents thereof; and now I learn that a book called "Woodin's Whimsies," by W. S. Woodin, illustrated by Matt Morgan, will shortly be published by Mr. Dyer, of Regent-street.

THE LITERARY LOUNGER.

THE MAGAZINES.

Tinsley's Magazine contains a bit of very smart irony entitled "Tis a Hundred Years Since." It is a collection of facts, the upshot of which is that a hundred years ago people were making much the same kind of comment upon questions of progress as they are now making. But we must guard the inference. Just look here! Suppose you take a savage and begin to train him to cleanliness, order, gentleness, and industry. The first week your bulletin would be that you had made some progress, but had something to complain of. And what else could you say in your next bulletin, and so on for ever? Clearly nothing else till you had got him up to perfection point, which would be impossible. So this article in *Tinsley's* proves nothing against the reality of progress.

In the *Cornhill* the sensation papers are the continuation of "Shamrockiana," which are most admirable, and one of the poems of the present King of Sweden. Of the interest of these papers it is scarcely possible to speak too highly; but they do not present salient points for comment—except, indeed, as to the possibility, suggested by the latter essay, of the resumption by Scandinavia of a prominent place in the European drama, and that by the instrumentality of the sword!

Macmillan contains a capital paper on "Admiralty Reform," and one, also excellent, on "The Anarchy of London," by Mr. Thomas Hughes, M.P.

Nature, issued by the same firm as this latter magazine, is a

scientific periodical which, in its comprehensive variety, freshness, fulness, and vivacity of interest, must be called a sign of the times. If it finds a paying public, that will indeed be significant.

The *Gentleman's Magazine* has, with other good matter, a paper, by Mr. Dutton Cook, upon "Applauds, Calls, and Encores," which contains some very good hits. For example: "The public have no more right to insist on the dramatic author crossing the stage than to require that a successful poet, or novelist, or historian shall remain on view at his publishers for a stipulated time after the publication of his latest work."

In the *Leisure Hour* we welcome, with many plaudits, Frances Browne, the blind poetess and novelist, who commences a new story with the new year. In the "Musical Reminiscences" we fancy we recognise the accomplished author of "The Working Man's Way in the World;" and he, too, is always welcome.

London Society, as usual, contains some good pictures and some pleasant writing. In the paper on "The House of Lords," the estimate of Lord Cairns is absurdly high; but the sketches are, on the whole, good. The following, from "The Piccadilly Papers," is not bad:—

Several long engagements of a truly venerable character have come to my knowledge. There was a man in Australia who was engaged to a lady in England for twenty years. The lady pleaded that she could not leave her mother. I wonder, by-the-way, whether she had ever asked her mother. I am not sure that young ladies always fully understand their mothers on these points. The gentleman allowed the plea, and a languid, semi-Platonic correspondence went on. One fine morning the gentleman was surprised by a letter from his ancient friend informing him that her mother was now departed this life and that she was ready to come out and marry him. This was rather a serious demand to make upon a middle-aged man while cracking his egg at breakfast; but he considered that he had given his acceptance, and did not fail to honour the draught in the most business-like way.

The most interesting thing in the *Victoria* is the following:—We also remind our readers that one of the contributors to the *Victoria* was presented by the Life-Boat Society with a medal and parchment for an act of self-possession and courage—we allude to Miss Alice B. Le Geyt, whose new serial tale commences in the present number, and who, together with her friend, Mrs. Eckley, saved two boys from drowning, at Lyme Regis, in 1864.

By-the-by, I suppose we all read, the other day, a striking case, in which a widow, with five or six children, plunged into a mill-stream, at the risk of her own life, and, though with danger and difficulty, succeeded in saving a neighbour's little boy. Has anybody taken any notice of this poor woman?

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

The great event of the week has, of course, been the successful benefit performance in honour of Charles Mathews at COVENT GARDEN. It was really a grand affair, and, for once, one of those medley performances made up of scraps of plays went off without a hitch. The programme was not too long; and, as advertised, punctually at five o'clock the curtain fell, and Mr. Mathews had received the ovation which was expected. The second act of "The Critic"—Mr. Mathews, of course, playing Puff—was naturally the important feature of the entertainment, and never has Sheridan's immortal satire been so filled with clever and irresistible "gag." Mr. Mathews seemed to me to have laid on a fresh tap of spirits, and nearly every actor who assisted him came in for a slice of his good-natured "chaff." He complimented Mr. Arthur Sullivan, and poked Mr. "Sultan" Hutton in the ribs, and quizzed Mr. Sketchley, and snipped off with a pair of scissors an obtrusive piece of tape which Mr. Frank Mathews had forgotten to hide in the hurry of dressing, and alluded affectionately to his good wife, and introduced all his brother and sister artists to the audience with some fun or other. Indeed his spirits never flagged for an instant. His speech served the purpose very well, but was not very funny, and I think he was rather nervous during the delivery of it. Then came an ovation from artists on the stage, and Charles Mathews spoke his last public word in England for a year or so. The friends of the popular actor gave him a dinner next Monday at Willis's Rooms, and at the end of the week he starts for Paris, on his way to Australia.

The burlesque at the GLOBE on the ballad of Lord Bateman is interesting from the fact that Mr. Byron is again writing for some of the principal members of the old Strand burlesque company, which I always hold in veneration. Miss Fanny Josephs is now the queen of the Globe, and is assisted by her old burlesque companion, Mr. John Clarke. As is usual with Mr. Byron's burlesques, the text is neat, and the puns some old and some very new and original. Mr. Byron's fund of pun seems exhaustless. As I have often said before, I don't like men in petticoats; but Mr. Clarke is the least offensive petticoated man I have ever seen. Mr. Clarke is the Fair Sophia, marvellously got up, as usual; and Miss Fanny Josephs the neatest and most dapper of Lordlings. Miss Minnie Sidney, bright and always intelligent, is a welcome addition to the company; but there is no need for me to tell this merry lady that while on the stage it is just as well to act, and attend to the business. Talking and laughing are best reserved until the curtain falls. When any in the audience talk or laugh so as to distract the actor the culprit is hissed. What, then, is to be done to this pleasant actress who sometimes forgets she is Lord Bateman's tiger, not Miss Minnie Sidney? Well, I will not say, but forgive her this time. The burlesque is unusually well mounted, the scenery and dresses being in better taste and more complete than usual.

At the HAYMARKET, Mr. Planche's "Fair One with the Golden Locks" has been revived, recalling Miss P. Horton in her burlesque days. Mr. Buckstone's company has never been particularly well adapted for extravaganzas; but, under the circumstances, not much fault can be found. Mr. Planche's lines are fairly spoken, if his clever songs are not always well sung. Miss Fanny Wright, Miss Fanny Gwynne, and Mr. Wood play the principal characters. Mr. O'Connor has painted a beautiful scene for the finale representing a candelabra of Dresden china. The groupings are admirable.

I would recommend a journey some evening a mile or so up the Edgware-road. When almost on the verge of civilisation—that is to say, lighted shops—turn sharp to the right, and enter the ROYAL ALFRED. The pantomime is on the story of that portion of Gulliver's travels which relates to Lilliput and Laputa, but it is about Lilliput that I would principally speak. The children at the Alfred are delightful; and a better scene is not to be found in London than the king and queen procession, with pigmy soldiery and dwarf statesmen. But the pantomime is altogether carefully got up and tastefully mounted; and Miss Rosina Rance, a popular burlesque actress, keeps the company together, and by her singing and dancing thoroughly delights the good folk in the Edgware-road.

Mr. Tom Taylor has read a new five-act play at the QUEEN'S. It is called, I believe, "Princess Elizabeth," and is an historical drama of the early days of Queen Elizabeth. Mrs. Wybert Rousby has a strong character. Spectacle of an elaborate kind is proposed now that melodrama has had its day.

Mr. W. S. Gilbert's novelty at the OLYMPIC is represented for the first time this evening (Saturday).

VOLUNTARIISM IN ESSEX.—Three years ago a handsome and commodious church was completed, at a cost of £5400, for the congregation at Halstead, of which the Rev. T. G. Wilson is pastor. Last week a meeting was held, under the presidency of Mr. J. B. Vaisey, J.P., to celebrate the extinction of the debt. Mr. S. Morley, M.P., has liberally contributed £210; but, with the exception of about £700, the outlay has been met (largely in the form of weekly offerings), by the congregation themselves.

A ROMANTIC MARRIAGE.—A young German, while visiting the house of a married lady in California, observed a portrait of her sister, a Miss Rowe, then living at St. Ansell, Cornwall. He was charmed, and two days afterwards wrote to the young lady, avowing his love and offering her marriage. The reply was favourable; and he then forwarded a liberal sum of money to defray Miss Rowe's expenses from Cornwall to California, adding that, should she on arrival be unfavourably impressed, he would not hold her bound, by either law or honour, to accept his hand. Within the last few days Miss Rowe's mother, at St. Ansell, has received a letter announcing that the nuptial knot has been tied.

THE BALANCE OF TRADE.

MR. R. DUDLEY BAXTER, a member of the well-known firm of Conservative electioneering agents—Baxter, Rose, and Norton—and one of the ablest statisticians of the day, has published the following able letter on the subject of the balance of trade, about which certain "Revivers" have lately been puzzling their brains in a most painful way. Mr. Baxter says:—"At some large meetings on the subject of reciprocity, during the last few weeks, many speakers of reputation, both members of Parliament and candidates, have used an argument respecting the balance of trade which is so completely erroneous that I think it may be useful to point out the real meaning of the facts to which they call attention. The argument is as follows:—The imports are £295,000,000, which the speakers represent as a debt entirely due from England to foreigners. The exports are £227,000,000, which they represent as the whole of the debt due from foreigners to England. Hence, they argue, there is a net loss to England on the year's transactions of £68,000,000; and, as a similar loss occurs every year, England is continually becoming poorer and poorer."

But the fallacy consists in this—first, the £295,000,000 is not entirely due to foreigners. A considerable part of it is due to Englishmen as freight for carrying the goods, as merchants' commission, and as interest on English capital invested abroad; second, the £227,000,000 is not the whole of the debt due for English goods from the foreigner. It only represents their value at the British ports before shipment, and must be increased by something like £50,000,000 before they are delivered at foreign ports. Thus, the real debt due from England is much less than £295,000,000, and the real debt due to England is immensely greater than £227,000,000. The real amount of debt is shown by the balance of bullion imported or exported for settlement of the accounts, and this balance is in favour of England.

Let me show, from the official figures of the Board of Trade, exactly how the case stands. For 1868, the last complete year, they are as follow:—

Imports in 1868 (except bullion)	£295,511,000
Exports	227,564,000
Balance of imports	67,947,000
Bullion imported	£24,852,000
.. .. exported	20,220,000
Balance imported	4,632,000

Now, this means that the great national firm of merchants, shippers, and capitalists trading under the name of the United Kingdom have made up their accounts for 1868, and find that during that year they have delivered into their own warehouses in this country goods valued in our markets at £295,000,000, and that they have paid for those goods by sending to the foreign national firms of France, Germany, the United States, India, China, and the rest of the world goods valued in our markets at £227,000,000, but which would be of much greater value when delivered at those foreign ports. Hence there is on the books of the British firm a clear gain or profit on the year's transactions and loans of goods which will sell in England for £68,000,000. The £295,000,000 have, in fact, been received in barter for the £227,000,000, and we have also received, as the balance of the account, a cash balance in gold and silver of £1,600,000, making a total gain of £72,600,000. This is not a loss to the nation, but a gain; and, as it occurs every year to a greater or less amount, it is a great annual national profit.

But how does this gain of £72,600,000 arise? Let me explain a little more fully the items above mentioned. First, England does the bulk of the carrying trade. About three cargoes out of every four are imported or exported in British ships; thus there is a great balance due to Englishmen on this head—an overplus of freights due to us over freights due to foreigners. Second, merchants in England do the bulk of the mercantile business, and there is a large overplus of mercantile commissions or profits due to English firms over similar profits due to foreigners. Third, there is an immense amount of English capital invested in India, America, Australia, and Europe, which pays annual interest to England. The Indian funds are almost entirely held in England. Indian railways are owned by £81,000,000 of English capital. Australian and New Zealand and Canadian funds are principally due to England. In Continental railways, gas companies, water companies, and mines, we are large shareholders. The States of Russia, Turkey, and Egypt are very largely our debtors. From these incomes must be deducted our annual investments in foreign countries. But the balance due to us must be very considerable. Hence the balance of trade of £72,000,000 consists of three main items—the balance of freights on our ships, the balance of commissions to our merchants, and the balance of interest on our foreign capital over the remittances for foreign investment. But can we conclusively prove that we are annually growing richer and richer, while the balance of trade was steadily growing up to £72,000,000? The proof is in the following figures. The annual excess of imports over exports has been as follows:—

From 1855 to 1859 an average of	£30,000,000
From 1860 to 1865 an average of	55,000,000
From 1866 to 1869 an average of	58,000,000

The total excess of imports over exports during these fourteen years was the enormous sum of £654,000,000. Now, look at the returns of income tax. If this is an annual drain or leakage from the national cash-box, the income-tax returns ought to grow less and less as England becomes "poorer and poorer." But is it so? On the contrary, the income of the United Kingdom which pays income tax has steadily increased in the following proportions:—

In 1855 it was	£268,000,000
In 1859 it was	299,000,000
In 1865 it was	349,000,000
In 1867 it was	386,000,000

showing a total increase in 1867 over 1855 of £118,000,000. Observe also that this increase grew more rapid in the later years, concurrently with the increase in imports over exports. The income from wages and earnings which pay no income tax has also increased very largely during the same period. Thus England has become richer and richer, instead of poorer and poorer, just in proportion as the excess of imports over exports has grown greater and greater.

"I trust that these facts will be admitted as conclusive of the question. It is most important that the real condition of our trade should be understood by all classes of the people, and that the advocates of reciprocity themselves should not be relying on a fallacious argument, which must break down when brought into the House of Commons, and can only damage their position before the nation."

ABOLITION OF STATE AID TO RELIGION IN VICTORIA.—For a great many years the people of the colony have contributed from the revenue the sum of £50,000 per annum towards the maintenance of religious establishments of various denominations. Some of the Nonconformist Churches have, of course, in consonance with their creed, refused to accept State aid in any shape, and its abolition to all churches has persistently been advocated by our more advanced politicians. The bill was passed in the Assembly by a clear majority of the House, and it is not likely that the Council will dream of rejecting it. Should they do so, in the interests of certain sections of the Church which desire the continuance of State aid, they will only avert a day which the country has declared must soon come.—*Melbourne Age*, Nov. 8.

BURYING AN EMPTY COFFIN.—A few days ago an infant, twelve months old, died in Pembury Union, Kent, and on Sunday last the coffin supposed to contain the corpse was conveyed to Hadlow, for the purpose of interment. The friends of deceased formed the funeral procession, which was met at the churchyard by the clergyman, who performed the burial service in the usual manner. As the coffin was being lowered into the grave the sexton drily remarked that it was a "very" light one. Later in the day information was received that the body had accidentally been left in the dead-house instead of being placed in the coffin. The clergyman refused to allow the empty coffin to be exhumed, and on Wednesday another was obtained, the corpse placed in it, and the burial service again gone through, the second coffin being placed in the same grave as the unwanted one.

M. EMILE OLLIVIER, THE NEW FRENCH PREMIER

THE difficulties that have stood in the way of a complete understanding in the French Cabinet have not been so rapidly overcome as the friends of the new Prime Minister believed they would be through his influence. Indeed, a contemporary says that M. Ollivier is not one of those men who bear their high destiny written on their faces. Tall and unusually slim, his pale complexion, small black whiskers, and glittering spectacles "give him rather a mild-currate aspect." He stoops very much in his gait, and habitually wears a black skull-cap, which is the only point of resemblance between him and his chief rival, M. Rouher. Our readers will be able to verify or correct this description of him by the Portrait which we this week publish of the leading statesman of France. Perhaps in all the Ministry he is the least striking in appearance, and yet for that very reason he is remarkable, since he resembles none of his colleagues, most of whom have some marked individuality of appearance. There is no lack of intensity in his moral qualifications, however, for his words and acts have a powerful stamp of personality. He has been three times elected to the Corps Législatif, and was twice interdicted as a barrister for plain speaking, once for six months, in 1857, on refusing to plead before a Council of War at Lyons; and the second time, for three months, in 1859, after a vigorous speech in defence of M. Vacherot, before the Tribunal of Correctional Police. Few men have been more discussed, or been more subject to attacks from all sides; but this seems to affect his complaisance very slightly. He is a man who may be said to make up his mind to an unswerving course, and to abide by the consequences.

M. Ollivier is only forty-three years old, but his career has been an unusually brilliant one. In 1848, when he was but two-and-twenty, he was Commissary-General to the Republic at Marseilles, and afterwards became Prefect.

In 1851, when he quitted his Prefecture, he went to his native place—Var—and at once began to hold political meetings in the district, surrounded by a group of persons who followed him everywhere, and at one time collected subscriptions to build a large assembly-room; after which he was cited before the Tribunal of Draguignan for having formed a club. On the day of the trial 10,000 witnesses appeared on his behalf, and the cause was postponed for a fortnight, when the number was increased to 20,000, and he was acquitted. M. Ollivier, as a speaker has neither the pragmatic imperiousness of M. Billault, nor the roaring energy of M. Rouher, nor that really admirable earnestness in declaiming platitudes of M. de Forcade. In the tribune his voice is soft and clear, his speeches abound in metaphor, and his language is remarkably elegant. Keenly sensitive to attack, he allows his enemies to see when he is hurt, and will consequently afford sure game to his old Minister—baiting friends of the Left.

M. Alfred d'Aussay contributes to *Figaro* a minute account, in the American fashion, of the private life of M. Ollivier. His residence, 29, Rue St. Guillaume (the rent of which, we are informed, is 2500fr.), presents so modest an exterior that the other day a high functionary who had occasion to speak to the new Minister, after mounting a few steps, turned back in great indignation that a person of his rank should have been sent up to the servants' staircase. The concierge had no difficulty in excusing himself—there was no other. Augustine, the only domestic who serves M. Emile Ollivier, his brother, Madame Ollivier, and the Abbé Liszt (when he is in Paris), acts also as secretary in case of need. The walls of his cabinet are literally covered with portraits of great men whom M. Ollivier admires, among them Raphael, Descartes, Bossuet, Mirabeau, Pascal, Molière, Benjamin Constant, Lamartine, and Deak. There is also a portrait of the elder M. Ollivier, and a fine proof engraving of the Girondins. Over the chimney-piece is a marble bust of a charming child, Daniel Ollivier, now living at St. Tropez, with his grandfather, the wild Republican Demosthène Ollivier, who intends to undertake the charge of his education. The disorder in this cabinet is excessive; but M. Ollivier, who is very near-sighted, can lay his hand in a moment on any book or paper he requires. He receives his friends only at breakfast, gets out at half-past one, and, when he dines at home, returns at seven. He goes to bed early, and rises at six or seven o'clock. He drinks nothing but water, never smokes, seldom goes

to the theatre, and only to hear music. He has never, hitherto, given dinner parties or soirées.

Most of the new Ministers selected by M. Ollivier are young for statesmen, few being over fifty. The youngest is the Marquis de Talhouet, who was born in 1819. He is a grandson of the rich Count Roy and brother-in-law of the Duke d'Uzes. He was one of the deputies who, in 1851, protested against the coup-d'état, and he was incarcerated for several days at Vincennes. M. Buffet, the new Finance Minister, is a man of very great capacity, and not new to office. He was Minister of Agriculture and Commerce under the Republic of 1848, and a Minister in Leon Faucher's Cabinet of April, 1851. He sits in the Corps Législatif for the Vosges, for which department he was elected in spite of the utmost efforts of the Prefect against him. Count Napoleon Daru, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, takes his name from the first Napoleon, who was his godfather, while Josephine was his godmother. He was the son of Count Daru, known as the author of a history of Venice, and who was a Commissary-General of the Grand Army in Russia. His father sat in Louis Philippe's Chamber of Peers. He was im-

vehicle, the manner in which it is to be furnished or fitted, the stands of carriages, the fares for time or distance, the preparation of tables of distances, and the mode of securing property accidentally left in cabs or omnibuses. Mr. Bruce has accordingly issued a set of rules and directions, occupying nearly two newspaper columns of closely-printed matter; and one of the most general impressions in examining this new guide will be that the subject is one of great intricacy and complexity. Of the thousands of people who ride about the streets of London daily in hired conveyances very few are trained to catch the meaning of Acts of Parliament and long-winded official documents. The chief want is some simple rule telling hirers what services they may expect from "cabby" and what they have to pay.

This apparently simple, but really complex, matter has been the subject of frequent legislation. The last enactment on the subject before that which has now come into operation was the Metropolitan Streets Act, 1867. The Act of last Session kept alive the older statutes, so far as they were consistent with its own provisions. In the regulations introduced by Mr. Bruce the principal innovation is that he leaves the owners and drivers to fix their own

tariff. Formerly the fares were strictly regulated by the Legislature; but now, as we have said, the Secretary of State is empowered to make regulations "for fixing the rates or fares," and he fulfils that duty by leaving the proprietor to fix the rates of charge, on condition that due notice of the changes shall be given to the public. The application for a cab license shall state the fares which are to be claimed. On the top of the vehicle a metal flag is to be displayed, with the fares for distance and time distinctly painted thereon. When the carriage is plying for hire this flag is to be kept raised; but it is to be lowered when the cabman is engaged. Another important edict is that the cabs are to be engaged only at the authorised stands, and are not to prowl about the streets for chance custom. If this rule is strictly enforced it will make a great difference in street traffic; for, at present, people who ride in cabs are apt to hail the first which they happen to see in the streets; and probably more vehicles are hired in that way than at the appointed stations. However, Mr. Bruce says that a "cabby" who takes up a passenger anywhere but at the stand shall not be entitled to recover his fare; so that persons who are more ingenious than scrupulous may, by taking advantage of the driver's credulity, contrive occasionally to get rides gratis. An Act of 1843 (6 and 7 Vict., c. 86, s. 33) directed that "every driver of a hackney-carriage who shall ply for hire elsewhere than at some standing or place appointed for that purpose," should be liable to a penalty of 20s.; but this enactment was so studiously neglected that it became practically obsolete.

Another novel provision is that which directs the driver to give the passenger at starting a ticket, with the proprietor's

name, the number of the vehicle, and a tariff of the fares. Most of us remember that, a few years ago, some such tickets were in use for a short time. A passenger occasionally received a card with the number of the vehicle on it, and cabmen were occasionally pulled up under a provision of an Act of 1853, which imposed a penalty on every driver "who shall refuse or neglect to deliver to the hirer of his carriage a ticket with the number of the Stamp-Office plate on such carriage printed thereon." Somehow, the plan soon fell into disuse, and for years past has been almost forgotten. Now, the card is to express, in addition to other particulars, the fares to be charged. And there is a general regulation at the end of Mr. Bruce's code, that any breach of the present orders shall be punishable by a penalty not exceeding 40s.

The regulations respecting the restoration of property accidentally left in hackney carriages direct that the driver shall, immediately on the discovery of such property, take it to the nearest police-station. The main innovation, however, is that which permits the proprietors to determine their own tariff. The proprietors have recently held a conference, and agreed to a tariff substantially the same as that which now exists. For the present it is not clear that the public will get much by the new régime, except whatever comfort or advantage may be derived from the "metal flag." But a new and wholesome competition may hereafter spring up among cabowners, the result of which must certainly be beneficial to the public.



M. EMILE OLLIVIER, THE NEW FRENCH PRIME MINISTER.

prisoned in Vincennes in 1851. He was returned to the Chamber as an Opposition candidate at the last election. M. Louvet, the Minister of Public Works, is the head of the banking firm of Louvet, Froulhait, and Co., of Saumur. He has been in the Chamber since 1848. M. Maurice Richard, a great friend of M. Emile Ollivier, for whom it has been found necessary to create a new place, is by profession an advocate, but does not practise, and possesses a château and a large estate in the Seine at Oise, for which he is a deputy. M. Segri is a retired barrister of Angers, in which town he was for some time assistant mayor. M. Chevandier de Valdrome, the Minister of the Interior, is a wealthy landowner in the department of the Meurthe, where he is a Councillor-General. He is a director of the Strasbourg Railway, and belongs to a great many learned and scientific societies. Of the new Ministers in general it may be said that they are all independent men, and that most of them are able men; though, of course, it remains in most instances to be seen whether their talents are adapted to their new positions.

NEW CAB REGULATIONS.

A new code of regulations for London cabs and omnibuses came into operation last Saturday. The Metropolitan Public Carriage Act, 1869, empowered one of the Secretaries of State to issue regulations prescribing the number of persons to be carried in each

THE BISHOP OF CARLISLE.

THE new Bishop of Carlisle, the Right Rev. Harvey Goodwin, D.D., is in the fifty-second year of his age, having been born in 1818, at King's Lynn, in Norfolk; and he is a near relative of Mr. Charles Wycliffe Goodwin, known for his erudition as a student of legal and historical antiquities. Harvey Goodwin was educated privately in his boyhood, but entered Caius College, Cambridge, in 1836, and graduated of that University in 1840, when he was second wrangler and Smith's prizeman. He was afterwards elected Fellow and Tutor of his college, and, having taken orders, held the incumbency of St. Edward's Church, Cambridge, from 1848 to 1858; also holding the Hulsean lectureship in the University during part of that time. He is the author of some mathematical treatises, as well as of many religious and theological works, including his share in the replies to "Essays and Reviews." He was appointed to the Deanery of Ely, by the Government of Lord Derby, in 1858.

NEW-YEAR FESTIVITIES OF THE CANDIOTES.

THE illustration which we publish from our Artist's sketch-book is a little out of the usual way of seasonable representations, but it is suggestive enough to those who regard with interest the singular manners of those lively Greeks who still retain amidst their modern observances indications of the old classic times from which they are proud to date their families and their customs. One might think that there was little to make the Cretans merry after their terrible experiences during the long-sustained insurrection that has desolated their island; but they have the true Greek fire, and in the huts of those hardy mountaineers, with their courageous women, and children who learn to grasp arms as soon as they have strength to bear a yataghan, the festivities of the new year are carried on in the old fashion. A writer who describes one of the Greek feasts says that it is the only festival he knows of which is really worthy of the name; a Yorkshire Christmas or new year in Norway is nothing to it. A Greek feast is one continual round of eating and drinking delicacies from the beginning to the end of it. From eight o'clock in the morning, when the holiday makers are ready dressed for business, till twelve o'clock



THE RIGHT REV. DR. GOODWIN, THE NEW BISHOP OF CARLISLE.

at night, when their palates must be fairly wearied out, they never rest their digestion five minutes. They go from house to house, from café to café, and strut and swagger, and talk, and eat, and drink, and sing, and dance together, till human nature can hold out no longer. As the night deepens many an old score is paid off with the ready knife which the revellers carry in their girdles. This, however, applies more to the Greeks of Mitylene, where the customs are Orientalised. There the men seat themselves in a circle round the room while three musicians, playing fiddle, flageolet, and lute, squeak and twiddle in a corner, with an interlude of singing, or rather howling, some air adapted from one or other of the operas, atrociously misharmonised. The Greeks of to-day are, in fact, little more than bad imitators of the customs of other countries and spoilers of their own old graceful observances by the importation of French-plus-Turkish fashions. However, they have still the virtue of hospitality; and fruit-jelly, sugar-plums, isinglass sweetmeats, ornamental glasses full of burning rakee and black grouty coffee, are the delicacies forced upon the guests.

The writer from whom we quote was compelled during one day to drink twenty-one cups of coffee, the same number of glasses of rakee, with sweetmeats and so on to match. At one place, in a burst of hospitable hilarity, they insisted on his drinking coffee from an English pint pot, "after the fashion of his compatriots;" and people even stopped him in the street, insisting on drinking with him.

The houses of the Greek villages in general are mere little white-washed wooden boxes, adorned on festive occasions with gaudy prints and gaily painted flowers on the ceilings, while the tables and window-sills are strewn with fragrant herbs; while in some of the better sort the rooms are quite embowered, with here and there a mirror on the wall. The women, however, take no active part in these festivities. The men dance together the same bacchanalian dances which their forefathers footed 3000 years ago; but they have lost the taste for the hardy athletic sports that belonged to the simpler heroic age. As to the Greek girls, they differ essentially; some of them are beautiful dolls, straight in figure, like a mere sack, but with delicate hands and feet, dark eyes, and brilliant complexions; while the girls of the islands are



NEW-YEAR FESTIVITIES OF THE CANDIOTES: A NUPTIAL DANCE.

plump, baggy-looking creatures, with quaint sly faces, rouged and whitened to the last extremity, and hair twisted into little plaits to which gold coins hang, or tied up and gummed and honeyed into an ugly mass above a pair of enormous earrings. They wear bulgy trousers, a short jacket, and a host of short petticoats over their bare red legs and feet complete the costume. In Candia, however, where the life is more free, and women hold their ancient part in the household economy, manners are simpler. Probably, like most of the island Greek girls, the Cretans may hold to their original reputation, and be liars (for no human being can tell a lie more simply or immovably than a village maiden of this classic land); but, at all events, costumes are still classical among the Candiotas; and the dances, albeit they are not always so grave and dignified as to remind us of the pictures on the vases, have still about them something superior to mere village sports in their suggestion of traditional nobility.

The scene in our engraving represents what is called the nuptial dance; a classical rendering of what may be termed a pas de fascination.

THE QUEEN'S TAXES.

THE following official explanation has been issued with respect to the altered mode of collecting the Queen's taxes:—

1. **INCOME TAX.**—There is no alteration whatever in respect to the payment of income tax on dividends arising from public funds or shares, on interest of moneys, or on salaries. The tax under these heads will be deducted at the time of payment, exactly as before.

The income tax chargeable in respect of houses or lands, and on profits of trades or professions, for which an assessment is required to be made in and for the year ending April 5, was formerly, by law, payable quarterly; but the first and second quarters have, in practice, been generally collected together in October, leaving the third quarter to be collected in January, and the fourth quarter in the following April.

Under the present law the tax for the whole year ending April 5 will be collected in a single payment, to be made in the month of January of that year.

2. **LAND TAX AND INHABITED HOUSE DUTY.**—These taxes are chargeable as before, the house duty being rated on the current annual value of the premises in the year of assessment, ending April 5. They were payable in moieties on Sept. 20 and March 20 of such year.

The whole year's tax will now be payable in one sum in the month of January.

3. **ASSESSED TAXES** were chargeable in respect of the greatest number of articles (male servants, carriages, horses, &c.) kept or used at any one time during the year ending April 5. These taxes became due only in the year succeeding that in which the articles were kept, and were payable in moieties on or after Sept. 20 and March 20.

Thus of the Assessed Taxes on articles kept in the year 1868, ending April 5, 1869, one moiety has, or should have, been already paid, and the remaining moiety will still have to be collected in April next.

No tax has been or will be charged in respect of any article kept between April 5, 1869, and Jan. 1, 1870.

4. **THE NEW EXCISE LICENSES**, which are in lieu of the assessed taxes, come into operation on Jan. 1, 1870.

These licenses must be taken out during the month of January, or within twenty-one days from the time at which any of the articles are taken into use, and will hold good until Dec. 31, 1870.

To facilitate the obtaining of the licenses, forms of declaration have been prepared, and are being forwarded to all persons whose names appear on the lists of assessed taxpayers; others may obtain them by application, by letter or personally, at Somerset House, or at any of the places indicated in the notices affixed to the church doors, &c.

The licenses will only be supplied on the delivery of these forms, properly filled up, together with the amount of the duties payable.

The foregoing explanation will make it evident that no one can be called upon to pay taxes twice for the same articles for any one year, or to pay duty twice in respect of income tax, inhabited-house duty, or land tax for any portion of a year.

A YEAR'S EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL.

LAST Saturday the Government emigration officers at Liverpool completed the annual returns of emigration from that port for the year 1869, and the figures show that the exodus has been one of the largest which has taken place since 1852. Considering, however, that during the last year a majority of the Irish emigrants have gone from Irish ports in steamers sailing for America and Canada from Liverpool it is not improbable that the emigration from the Mersey for 1869 would have exceeded that of 1852, when the number amounted to 229,099 souls. As usual, the greatest part of the Irish emigrants leaving Liverpool went to America. To Canada and Australia the numbers were small when compared with former years. To the United States there sailed during the March quarter seventy ships, with 1244 cabin and 17,574 steerage passengers, of whom 8160 were English, 1060 Scotch, 3884 Irish, and 5714 foreigners: total, 18,818. Eighty-six vessels sailed during the June quarter, with 2147 cabin passengers and 58,923 steerage passengers, of whom 20,261 were English, 2326 Scotch, 13,902 Irish, and 24,581 foreigners: total, 61,070. In the September quarter the number of ships sailing was sixty-eight, with 2903 cabin and 34,186 steerage passengers, of whom 18,180 were English, 2546 Scotch, 7528 Irish, and 8835 foreigners: total, 37,089. During the December quarter there sailed seventy ships, with 1736 cabin and 19,669 steerage passengers, of whom 10,719 were English, 1299 were Scotch, 3742 were Irish, and 5645 foreigners: total, 21,405. The total number of ships which sailed, therefore, during the year, to the United States was 294, with 8030 cabin and 130,352 steerage passengers, of whom 57,320 were English, 7231 Scotch, 29,056 Irish, and 45,775 foreigners, making a total of 138,382. During the March quarter the vessels leaving the Mersey for Canada carried out no passengers. In the June quarter twenty-six ships sailed, with 451 cabin and 14,963 steerage passengers, of whom 5555 were English, 9 Scotch, 311 Irish, and 9539 foreigners: total, 15,414. In the September quarter there sailed twenty ships, with 834 cabin and 6563 steerage passengers, of whom 4482 were English, 3 Scotch, 39 Irish, and 2873 foreigners: total, 7397. Four vessels sailed during the December quarter, with 150 cabin and 1300 steerage passengers, of whom 998 were English and 452 foreigners: total, 1450. To Canada the number of ships which left during the year was fifty, with 1435 cabin and 22,526 steerage passengers, of whom 11,035 were English, 12 Scotch, 350 Irish, and 12,864 foreigners: total, 24,261. During the March quarter there only sailed one ship to Victoria, with 61 cabin and 889 steerage passengers, of whom 272 were English, 81 Scotch, 74 Irish, and 23 foreigners: total, 450. There were no sailings during the June or December quarter; but in the September quarter there sailed three ships, with 127 cabin and 719 steerage passengers, of whom 673 were English, 44 Scotch, 105 Irish, and 24 foreigners—total, 846; making for the year to Victoria four ships, 188 cabin and 1108 steerage passengers, of whom 945 were English, 125 Scotch, 179 Irish, and 47 foreigners: total, 1296 passengers. All the above ships and passengers sailed under the Act, and the numbers of ships and passengers are as follow:—348 ships, 9653 cabin and 154,286 steerage passengers; of whom 69,300 were English, 7368 Scotch, 29,585 Irish, and 57,686 foreigners, making a grand total of 163,939 passengers. The short ships which sailed during the year exceeded in number those of former years. During the past year eighty vessels sailed to the United States with 3892 cabin and 1652 steerage passengers; two to Canada, with 92 steerage passengers; four to New Brunswick, with 45 cabin passengers; one to Newfoundland, with 6 cabin passengers; one to New South Wales, with 3 steerage passengers; thirty-one to Victoria, with 126 cabin and 1052 steerage passengers; six to New Zealand, with 4 cabin and 29 steerage passengers; fourteen to the West Indies, with 115 cabin passengers; sixty-two to South America, with 723 cabin and 512 steerage passengers; twenty-nine to Africa, with 379 cabin passengers; one to China, with 20 cabin passengers; seven to the East Indies, with 121 cabin passengers; and one to British Columbia, with 21 steerage passengers, making a total of 5431 cabin and 3361 steerage passengers, or a grand total of 8792. The total number of passenger-vessels sailing under and not under the Act which left the Mersey during 1869 was 627, with 172,731 passengers on board. This number, when compared with the year 1868, shows the enormous increase of 43,394.

IMPORTANT EMIGRATION MEETING AT EXETER HALL.

ON Tuesday night a very large meeting, convened by the Workmen's Emigration Society, was held in Exeter Hall, to consider the subject of emigration "as a remedy for the existing distress." Among the crowd of gentlemen on the platform were Sir George Grey, late Governor of New Zealand (who presided); Sir James Lawrence, Bart., M.P.; Mr. W. M. Arthur, M.P.; General Whittingham, Mr. Edmond Beales, Mr. David Chinery, Mr. Alfred Houlder, Mr. C. W. Chesson, Mr. George Potter, the Hon. Auberon Herbert; Mr. W. M. Torrens, M.P.; Major General Sir William Denison, K.C.B.; Mr. J. R. B. Chinery, Mr. Thomas Briggs, Mr. F. Young, Mr. A. Cave, Mr. G. Dadell, the Rev. C. Berks (Victoria, Australia), Mr. Byng Clarke, Mr. J. Bate, the Rev. Styleman Herring, Mr. J. Shelton, the Rev. T. R. Drake, Mr. G. W. Graham, Mr. C. W. Eddy; Captain Bedford Pim, R.N.; Mr. J. Youl, Mr. W. Dixon, the Hon. J. S. S. Lidstone (Canada Finance Delegate), Count de G. Liancourt; G. J. Kitto, M.P.; Mr. Blaine (Sydney, New South Wales), and Mr. F. Reynolds.

The Chairman said it had become manifest that a vast and unusual amount of distress prevailed at present in this country. This distress was unfortunately of a character which was now reaching a portion of our people who heretofore had not suffered from poverty. Not alone the poorer classes, but those classes also immediately above them, were now involved in it. One of the immediate remedies recommended was emigration. Those who favour emigration did not suppose that it was the only remedy which could be applied to the state of things complained of; but they believed that it was the best remedy that could be devised under existing circumstances. It was with much satisfaction that he had noticed that the working classes themselves had taken this matter in hand. As all present were no doubt aware, a petition on the subject had been presented to the Queen, signed by upwards of 100,000 persons. They were equally well aware that societies of working men for the promotion of emigration had sprung up; that those societies had spread themselves throughout the country; and that, through their agency, great good had already been done. The information which such societies spread was of much value to the intending emigrant. In his opinion, emigration should be conducted that those who take advantage of it should not go as if they were paupers, but as persons who could not live in idleness, and who desired to seek a new field for their labours and a new home for their families. By devising means for carrying on emigration on this principle greater confidence and a more general independence and good feeling would be created. He could say, from his experience of thirty years in the British colonies, that no working man who deserved to succeed need fear failure by transplanting his energies to any one of those countries. A working man who went to the colonies was enabled not alone to make a good start and a comfortable home for himself, but to open a good prospect for every one of his children. He (the chairman) had the greatest confidence in asking unemployed working men to emigrate. In inviting them to do so he did not ask them to go to any strange country. In the colonies they would find many of their countrymen, and perhaps many of their friends, and there also they would find those social and political institutions of which England may well be proud.

Sir James Lawrence moved a resolution to the effect that the distressed state of trade in England necessitates a removal of part of the working people to our colonies, or to some other places where they may be afforded better prospects of earning a comfortable livelihood. In proof of the necessity of this Sir James referred to the return lately issued respecting pauperism. In London alone there were 160,000 persons receiving poor-law relief, and another 160,000 people in London were on the verge of pauperism. There was, besides, a large class of people in London in a state of distress, of whom, from the peculiarity of their position, nothing further was ever heard. He considered that emigration was almost the only remedy for this distress, especially when transit to Canada and others of our colonies was so easy and cheap. Labour ought to be able to circulate as well as capital. He believed that whatever statesman should be found to grasp the question and carry it to a solution would earn for himself the gratitude both of the people of the present age and those who would come after them.

Mr. Edmond Beales, who was enthusiastically received, seconded the resolution. In his opinion it was the duty of the Government to provide assistance to those who wished to emigrate. The possessions of the State were the possessions of the people, and those possessions ought to be utilised for the benefit of the people. Our colonies, so long as they were ours, only made up a greater Great Britain, and they should be treated and utilised accordingly. Sir William Denison supported the resolution. He had had five years' practical experience in Canada, fourteen in Australia, and five in India, and he could speak with some personal knowledge. He believed it would be a wise and wholesome thing for those who saw no chance of regular employment at home to look to the colonies. He could honestly say that if he were like them, and were twenty-five years of age instead of sixty-five, he would seriously consider the advisability of going at once to one of our colonies, and thereby give himself the opportunity of making a fresh start in life. He held that emigration was the only remedy for the state of things which had arisen in this country.

The Hon. Auberon Herbert supported the resolution. He was also of opinion that the Government was bound to facilitate the emigration of those of the people of England who had found it impossible to earn a decent livelihood here. He considered, for instance, that the Government might establish throughout the country offices to give information as to how those out of employment may best get to some of the colonies. They might also provide comfortable and cheap ships to convey them.

The Chairman here stated that he was in hopes that Mr. Samuel Morley would have been present to support the resolution just proposed, but he regretted to say that a prior engagement rendered it impossible for that hon. gentleman to be present. Mr. Samuel Morley had, however, sent a letter, in which he stated that he had been reluctantly obliged to come to the conclusion that the best remedy for the prevailing distress was emigration. He did not approve of emigration as a permanent measure; on the contrary, he believed better land laws, a better currency regulation, and a revival of confidence would render constant emigration unnecessary. The chairman hoped that this letter from Mr. Morley would render unnecessary an amendment of which notice had been given. The amendment had the names of Messrs. Hennessy and Westham attached to it. The effect of it was that no English Government should be asked to aid emigration whilst unused land lies in a state of waste at home. However right that allegation might be, the chairman did not think it was a question that could be well discussed at a meeting like this, and he hoped it would not be pressed.

Messrs. Hennessy and Westham came forward to move their amendment. After a quarter of an hour's turbulence they were obliged to leave the platform, and the original resolution was passed with general acclamation.

Mr. W. M. C. Torrens, M.P., moved:—"That this meeting approves the objects of the Emigration League (combining the National Aid and the Workmen's Emigration Societies), to urge, by various agencies, upon the home Government the consideration of a national emigration policy in co-operation with the Governments of the colonies; to promote emigration from those districts of the metropolis and of the provinces where distress abounds through the want of employment; to assist persons and families desirous of emigrating with advances towards their passage and outfit; to afford advice and information to intending emigrants and others to make arrangements for their passage; and for their proper reception upon arrival in the colonies." He came there as a practical man, and he expected to meet people equally practical; but he regretted to remark that he had been mistaken. He felt bound to say that the patience of the poorer portion of the people had been nearly exhausted, and that it behoved the Government of the country to see to it without delay. It was an astonishing fact that

the Chancellor of the Exchequer of England held at present in his hands £50,000,000 of the savings of the people, and yet lamentable distress prevailed among the very same classes. He believed that, if the Government of England would put the question properly before the colonial Governments, the working people of this country would be afforded every facility for emigrating.

Mr. R. Marsden Latham seconded the resolution, and it was supported by Mr. Daniel Guile, working man, and carried by acclamation.

On the motion of Mr. M. Arthur, M.P., seconded by Mr. George Druitt and supported by Mr. R. Applegarth, the following resolution was also adopted:—"That a deputation be appointed by this meeting to wait upon the Prime Minister, and urge upon him the necessity of the Government assisting the League to carry out emigration to our colonies upon a large scale." The deputation was not named, nor the day when they should seek the interview with Mr. Gladstone.

A vote of thanks to Sir George Grey for presiding concluded the proceedings.

DEFOE AND THE SOURCES OF THE NILE.

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S late discoveries recall to mind a paper in the *Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society* for 1863, "On Recent Discoveries in Eastern Africa and 'The Adventures of Captain Singleton,'" in which the author drew attention to certain passages in Defoe's romance which seem to have anticipated the results of Burton, Speke, and Livingstone. The following are a few extracts from these passages, the edition of Singleton's *Adventures* quoted from being that of Edinburgh, 1810:—

Page 82.—Our aim was for the coast of Angola, which, by the charts we had, lying very near the same latitude we were then in, our course thither was due west; and, as we were assured we should meet with rivers, we doubted not but that by their help we might ease our journey, especially if we could find means to cross the great lake or inland of the sea, which the natives call Conimucan, out of which, it is said, the river Nile has its source or beginning; but we reckoned without our host, as you will see in the sequel of our story.

Page 107.—In this manner the river carried us up, by our computation, near 200 miles, and then it narrowed apace, and was not above as broad as the Thames is at Windsor, or thereabouts; and after another day, we came to a great waterfall or cataract, enough to frighten us, for I believe the whole body of water fell at once perpendicularly down a precipice above 60 ft. high, which made noise enough to deprive men of their hearing, and we heard it above ten miles before we came to it.

Page 118.—Our negroes towing our canoes, we travelled at a considerable rate, and by our own account could not go less than twenty or twenty-five English miles a day, and the river continuing to be much of the same breadth, and very deep all the way, till on the tenth day we came to another cataract; for a ridge of high hills crossing the whole channel of the river, the water came tumbling down the rocks from one stage to another in a strange manner; so that it was a continued link of cataracts from one to another, in the manner of a cascade, only that the falls were sometimes a quarter of a mile from one another, and the noise confused and frightful.

We thought our voyaging was at a full stop now; but three of us, with a couple of our negroes, mounting the hills another way, to view the course of the river, we found a fair channel again after about half a mile's march, and that it was like to hold us a good way further. So we set all hands to work, unloaded our cargo, and hauled our canoes on shore, to see if we could carry them.

They then got into a wilderness.

Page 141.—It was the ninth day of our travel in this wilderness when we came to the view of a great lake of water.

Page 142.—The next day, which was the tenth from our setting out, we came to the edge of this lake, and, happily for us, we came to it at the south point of it, for to the north we could see no end of it; so we passed by it and travelled three days by the side of it, which was a great comfort to us, because it lightened our burthen, there being no need to carry water when we had it in view. And yet, though there was so much water, we found but very little alteration in the desert; no trees, no grass or herbage, except that thistle, as I called it, and two or three more plants which we did not understand, of which the desert began to be pretty full.

After about 1100 miles of their journey (page 150): We came to a river, which we saw from the hills, and which we called the Golden River; and we found it ran northward, which was the first stream we had met with that did so. It ran with a very rapid current, and our gunner, pulling out his map, assured me that this was either the river Nile, or ran into the great lake out of which the river Nile was said to take its beginning; and he brought out his charts and maps, which, by his instruction, I began to understand very well; and told me he would convince me of it, and, indeed, he seemed to make it so plain to me that I was of the same opinion.

Page 170.—It was Oct. 12, or thereabouts, that we began to set forward; and, having an easy country to travel in, as well as to supply us with provisions, though still without inhabitants, we made more dispatch, travelling sometimes, as we calculated it, twenty or twenty-five miles a day; nor did we halt anywhere in eleven days' march, one day excepted, which was to make a raft to carry us over a small river, which, having been swelled with the rains, was not yet quite down. When we were past this river, which, by-the-way, ran to the northward too, we found a great row of hills in our way. We saw, indeed, the country open to the right at a great distance; but as we kept true to our course due west, we were not willing to go a great way out of our way, only to shun a few hills, so we advanced; but we were surprised when, being not quite come to the top, one of our company, who, with two negroes, was got up before us, cried out, "The sea! the sea!" and fell a dancing and jumping as signs of joy. The gunner and I were most surprised at it, because we had but that morning been calculating that we were then above 1000 miles from the sea; and that we could not expect to reach it till another rainy season would be upon us, so that, when our man cried out "The sea!" the gunner was angry, and said he was mad. But we were both in the greatest surprise imaginable when, coming to the top of the hill, and, though it was very high, we saw nothing but water, either before us, or to the right hand or the left, being a vast sea, without any bound but the horizon. We went down the hill, full of confusion of thought, not being able to conceive whereabouts we were, or what it must be, seeing by all our charts the sea was yet a vast way off.

It was not above three miles from the hills before we came to the shore, or water-edge of this sea, and there, to our further surprise, we found the water fresh and pleasant to drink; so that, in short, we knew not what course to take. The sea, as we thought it to be, put a full stop to our journey (I mean westward), for it lay just in the way. Our next question was, which hand to turn to—the right or the left; but this was soon resolved; for, as we knew not the extent of it, we considered that our way, if it had been the sea really, must be to the north; and therefore, if we went to the south now, it must be just so much out of our way at last, so, having spent a good part of the day in our surprise at the thing, and consulting what to do, we set forward to the north.

We travelled upon the shore of this sea full twenty-three days before we could come to any resolution about what it was; at the end of which, early one morning, one of our seamen cried out, "Land!" and it was no false alarm, for we saw plainly the tops of some hills at a very great distance, on the further side of the water, due west; but though this satisfied us that it was not the ocean, but an inland sea or lake, yet we saw no land to the northward—that is to say, no end of it; but we were obliged to travel eight days more, and near one hundred miles further, before we came to the end of it, and then we found this lake or sea ended in a very great river, which ran north or north by east, as the other river had done which I mentioned before. My friend the gunner, upon examining, said that he believed that he was mistaken before, and that this was the river Nile, but was still of the mind that we were of before, that we should not think of a voyage into Egypt that way; so we resolved upon crossing this river, which, however, was not so easy as before, the river being very rapid and the channel very broad.

They then made for the Congo river, but were stopped by another great lake:—

Page 179.—At last we began to inquire our way, pointing to the west. They made us understand easily that we could not go that way, but they pointed to us that we might go north-west; so that we presently understood that there was another lake in our way, which proved to be true; for in two days more we saw it plain, and it held us till we passed the equinoctial line, lying all the way on our left hand, though at a great distance.

Page 181.—Upon these considerations, he advised us that as soon as we had passed this lake we should proceed W.S.W.—that is to say, a little inclining to the south—and that in time we should meet with the little river Congo, from whence the coast is called Congo, being a little north of Angola, where we intended at first to go.

Page 183.—But we had not marched above twelve days more, eight whereof were taken up in rounding the lake, and four more south-west, in order to make for the river Congo, but we were put to another full stop by entering a country so desolate, so frightful, that they turned towards the north-west, and at last came to the river Niger and the Gold Coast.

The author of the paper says that these remarkable passages—made still more remarkable by Livingstone's last letter—were first pointed out to him by Sir Bartle Frere.

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE WORKS OF THE OLD MASTERS, BURLINGTON HOUSE.

THE promised exhibition by the Royal Academy of Arts of a collection of works by the old masters is now open to the public in the spacious rooms of Burlington House, and no one will be disposed to deny that it is a display worthy of the association and of the country. With ample space so to hang each work that it may be made a separate study of itself, and with admirable light and the means of effective disposition at their command, the committee have done their work well. It is true that there is no method of arrangement. The pictures are neither classified according to schools of painting nor placed in any chronological order; but neither of these plans would have given them their due effect, since it would have suggested some merely imaginary connection between works belonging to altogether different divisions of art history. The only other way of classification would have been to hang each artist's works together, an operation that would have been fatal to the pleasant variety necessary to the enjoyment of a picture-gallery. Indeed, in the rooms where the works of Leslie and Stanfield are added to the exhibition of those of the old masters, the ill effects of such a proceeding are more than indicated by the sameness of colour, tone, and handling which is manifest, although the hangers have done their best to obviate such a consequence by a judicious alternation of pictures by these two great modern painters.

This exhibition should be popular in the best sense of the word, for it has brought before the London public great historical gems which few of us have had an opportunity of seeing, and nobody has ever before seen collected in one place. Of the 232 pictures in this admirable gallery, where there is ample space, light, and ventilation, the larger part are among the rarest in England, if not in Europe. The owners of these invaluable possessions have heartily responded to the request to lend them—so heartily, indeed, that it is difficult to conceive how any future exhibition of the kind can equal the first. Thus her Majesty sends some of her art-treasures from Windsor, and her example is followed by the Marquis of Westminster, the Marquis of Bute, Lady Eastlake, Mr. Thomas Baring, Mr. Gillott, Mr. Pender, Mr. Henry Huth, and many others. Some of the pictures which created so much sensation at the Art-Treasures Exhibition at Manchester are here to be seen to advantage—amongst them "The Blue Boy" and "The Holy Family," an unfinished painting attributed to Michael Angelo.

Although the hanging of the pictures is intended to give opportunity for the study of each individual painting rather than to attempt any necessarily imperfect classification, it would have been well to have affixed the date to each work in the catalogue as a help to those who are not supposed to have learnt even the alphabet of art. This, however, has been omitted, and we can only recommend those of our readers who wish to make the exhibition more instructive to their children to spend a long evening or two in adding the date and school in the margin before they pay a second visit.

It may be conceded, even by the most ardent defender of modern art, that this exhibition, if it will not establish the superiority of the ancient painters whose works have been handed down to us, at least exemplifies the improving influence of time upon really great paintings. In some of the noble landscapes the depth of tone and exquisite harmony of subdued colour at once challenge the attention of the eye accustomed to the new glare of the season's exhibitions of modern paintings. One word will, perhaps, express the sensation conveyed by these grand old masterpieces—satisfaction. As one stands before them gradually taking in their underlying depth of tone and that definite, determined treatment which was the result of knowledge of what he intended to produce by an artist studiously familiar with the materials he was using, there comes to us a satisfaction which we rarely feel in face of modern pictures, so many of which appeal only to us as experiments. Of course the answer to this is that only the great successes of the years gone by are presented to us in such a collection as that at Burlington House; but we are speaking of the impressions produced on the ordinary visitor to this glorious exhibition, and this is certainly the first and the strongest.

Of what may be called great pictures, historically famous, there are some to see which may be regarded as an event in one's life, such as "La Vierge aux Rochers," attributed, on undeniable evidence, to Leonardo da Vinci; and the Louvre copy of which is no more than an inferior replica. Then there is "Las Meninas" of Don Diego Velasquez, a work full of humour, and the sketch on which the artist was at work when King Philip took up a brush and drew the red cross of Calatrava on the black doublet of the figure of Don Diego himself. There is the red cross scrawled by the Royal hand—a blemish which gives a greater historical value to the work. Two of Jan Steens' marvellously humorous pictures—one of them "The Cock-Fight," where his own grinning portrait is the central figure—are rare attractions; as are two remarkable dark landscapes by Minderhout, Hobbema—the former lent by Sir William Miles, the latter by the Marquis of Bute. Rembrandt van Ryn, too, is well represented, especially in that fine work, "Gipsies Repealing," lent by Sir Henry Hoare; and the two Claude Lorraines, the Rise and the Fall of the Roman Empire, are worth a long journey to see. Here, too, are some lovely Canalettos, and a pair of those landscapes by Crome painted with all his wonderful force. Of landscapes, however, the visitor will find Gainsborough's "Going to Market" well worthy of a place among the great old masters; though not far from it we have two of Nicholas Poussin's finest works.

The great attraction in the third room is, of course, "The Last Supper," by Leonardo da Vinci; a picture copied from the original by his pupil, Marco d' Olegione, and the head of Christ in which is attributed to Da Vinci himself. This great painting is said to be the best copy extant, and is the property of the Royal Academy. Among the historical pictures in this room is West's "Death of General Wolfe;" and two superb pictures—one priceless Tintoretto ("The Muses"), full of power and freedom, although it deals only with a group of nude figures, and the "Ixion Embracing a Cloud," by Peter Paul Rubens, in his own broad and fleshy style. This third room is the crown of the exhibition; for here are Poussin's "Rape of the Sabines" and his "Israelites Returning Thanks for Water in the Desert." Here, also, is "The Good Shepherd" of Murillo.

Another Murillo, "The Assumption of the Virgin," is to be seen in Room 4, as well as Giorgione's magnificent "Judgment of Solomon." Of the smaller pictures, the "Card-Players" of David Teniers and Gerard Douw's "Surgeon Probing a Wound" are among the most exquisite. One of Salvator Rosa's battle-pieces and a "Holy Family" of Sebastian del Piombo, painted on panel, are here, as well as another "Holy Family" of the mighty Michael Angelo, an unfinished picture, lent by the trustees of the late Lord Tauton. The visitor who has already noticed the same subject by Vandyke, in the first room, where the great Court painter has represented a Holy Family of the period, will be impressed by the wonderful variety of school and style introduced in this magnificent collection.

Amongst all these pictures, however, there are few that will be more interesting than the portraits and single figures, many of them marvels of painting, both for vigour and finish. On the wall of the lobby by which we enter the gallery, there hangs (appropriately enough) Singleton's painting of the General Assembly of the Royal Academy in 1802, with West in the chair, and Farington and Sir W. Chambers in the foreground; and we at once remember a series of admirable portraits, with that of Henry, Earl of Suffolk, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and another of Sir W. Chambers, by the same painter. Indeed, Sir Joshua is well represented, for here is the famous "Siddons," surely one of the most triumphant experiments ever made in portraiture. Not inferior, however, in marvellous tone and truthfulness combined with delicacy is that of Mary Wortley Montague, Countess of Bute, a wonderful lifelike presentment of the shrewd, plainly-dressed lady, walking in her park, with

her big green parasol. It is necessary to study Sir Joshua's pictures as they are here exhibited to gain any true conception of his power and wonderful insight.

Of Gainsborough's portraits—and he painted scores, which nobody would buy when he was alive—there are several wonderful examples. First, of course, the celebrated "Blue Boy;" another of Robert, first Marquis of Westminster; and one lent by her Majesty, and originally a full-length group representing Princesses Charlotte Augusta, Augusta Sophia, and Elizabeth. But it is to his landscapes that we are most attracted.

One of the most intensely painted pictures in the whole exhibition is the "Sigismunda" of William Hogarth; and, looking at its grand, quiet force, its absolute reality, and yet the subdued beauty of tint and expression, we are lost in wonder that the artist should have been satisfied and the work itself sneered at when it first appeared until his sturdy heart was almost broken. As a masculine effort to show of what an English painter was capable in face of the rage for the Italian pictures of his day, this is something wonderful; and, now that we are distracted by no spiteful criticisms, we may stand and admire the great genius that could have produced such a work as an experiment. Of Holbein's marvellous portraits we have not space to speak, even though one of them is that of the baby Edward VI. In the face of Sir Thomas More, the deep eye looks out from the canvas, and a question seems to tremble on the compressed lip. Of the Titians, a portrait of a lady, lent by the Marquis of Bute, and the Doge, the property of Mr. Ruskin, are simply wonderful; while "Omnia Vanitas," of the same great master, is a priceless study of a nude female figure, which will remind some visitors of the Venus in the Dulwich Gallery. Amongst the most attractive of the portraits are several by Vandyke that are truly historical, the most remarkable being the three portrait heads of King Charles I., painted for the bust by Bernini. With this picture, which has about it peculiar attractions, because of the sad, almost fanatical, face of the King who holds the most disputable place in English history, we must conclude our notice of an exhibition which is most creditable to its promoters and to those generous possessors of art-treasures who have so willingly lent them to the country.

BIERSTADT'S PICTURE OF "MOUNT HOOD."

Among the attractions of the season Mr. T. McLean has opened his new gallery in the Haymarket with a very beautiful collection of modern pictures, the principal being the great painting of "Mount Hood," the last of Bierstadt's admirable series of pictures of which "The Rocky Mountains" and "The Domes of the Yosemite" are such examples.

DR. TEMPLE.—About 3000 people assembled in the Exeter Cathedral on Sunday afternoon, it having been announced that Bishop Temple was to occupy the pulpit. The sacred edifice was literally crammed, and a large number of persons could not obtain admission. The Bishop selected for his discourse verse 2, chap. iii., First Epistle General of John:—"Beloved, now are we the sons of God; and it doth not yet appear what we shall be; but we know that when He shall appear we shall be like Him, for we shall see Him as He is." He commenced by pointing out that the home influence upon children had a much greater effect upon them than any influence which might be brought to bear in after-life, either at school or at church. This, he said, was the same with man. The inevitable consequence of men being associated together was that whatever was in the spirits and souls of some passed into the spirits and souls of others, and so there was, as it were, a community of life and feeling. He went on to show that if Christians wanted to live in Christ they must study His life, character, tenderness, love, and His sacrament, remembering His sufferings. In the latter part of his sermon he pointed out that the operations of the minister were quite independent of his personal character in his Church, inasmuch as he was the representative of the Church and nothing more. He was a part of the organisation of the Church. If a child was baptised by a minister who had not really been touched by the power of the Lord, such baptism would be held valid in the sight of God, because the minister acted simply as the instrument of the whole body of the Church. The sermon was listened to throughout with marked attention.

TAXATION FOR DEMORALISATION.—As if the British taxpayers were not already sufficiently burdened to maintain hosts of well-paid military and naval officers whose berths are, in a large proportion of instances, perfect sinecures, another costly imposition is now being laid upon the nation, in connection with the evil of large standing armies (which, even from a military point of view, are worse than needless, as the experience of the United States Act, which was very quietly passed through Parliament at the end of last Session, the districts for fifteen miles round military and naval stations, such as Plymouth, Portsmouth, Woolwich, and many other towns, now have all their women placed in a very objectionable position. A policeman merely has to assert before a magistrate that he has "good reason to believe" that such and such a woman has been guilty of immorality, to obtain an order (under the new Act) that any such woman (who may sometimes happen to be perfectly innocent, as such a case has already happened) shall be subjected permanently and periodically to a series of brutalising exposures and examinations by surgeons. No poor girl will in future be safe in such districts. The brothel-keepers and the military are highly pleased with the new Act, as it will increase the security and profits of the former, whilst supplying the latter with "fine healthy subjects" for further and easier immorality. And all this at the taxpayer's expense! No; it is not all. The new Act also involves the maintenance of a host of inspectors, spies, examiners, and increased police, also the erection and support of new hospitals to nurse and restore to healthy vice the military and naval prostitutes. For this the money of Christian taxpayers is already being used, and there is even a wish to extend the Act to all towns throughout the Kingdom. If so, great will be the cost, and great the increase of vice. The Rev. Dr. Rule, Military Chaplain at Aldershot Camp, and other experienced authorities, declare that this Act is producing increased debasement. It must naturally do so. In France and Belgium even degraded prostitutes have been rendered far worse and more brutal by their periodically enforced exposure. The present military and naval system of Great Britain is already abundantly costly and vicious. Let Englishmen, in their double capacity of Christians and taxpayers, vigorously oppose this added and deeper evil of the system.—Communicated.

BOOK PUBLISHING IN 1869.—A statistical view of the publishing trade during the past twelve months may not inappropriately bring to a close this portion of our present number. During that period our columns have given the full transcript of title-pages, with size, price, publishers' names, and number of pages, of 5136. This gross number includes 169 of more re-entries for changes of price, and 397 imported new books from America, leaving a total of new books and new editions published in Great Britain from Jan. 1 to Dec. 30, 1869, of 4372. It is worthy of note that of the large numbers of new editions that have appeared during the year three tenths, or nearly one third of the whole, demonstrating towards one of two conclusions, either that publishers are now more scrupulous in distinguishing their reprints, or else that there are really more successful books published than we had believed in. It may be interesting to give a summary in months of issue, as showing the variations of periodical pressure on the literary market:—

	New Books.	New Editions.	American Imports.
January	219	76	40
February	166	72	39
March	109	185	30
April	223	118	21
May	313	117	51
June	218	104	35
July	240	79	40
August	243	89	32
September	160	142	27
October	378	144	28
November	354	125	25
December	460	117	24
	3253	1319	397

Making the total during the twelve months of 4969 new books and new editions. A classification of the subjects of these works gives, as last year, one-fourth to

Theology	1049	Law	143
Education, Philology, and	478	Travel and Geographical	290
Classical Literature	593	Research	295
Juvenile Works	464	History and Biography	275
Novels and other Works of	464	Poetry and the Drama	235
Fiction	464	Year Books and bound	237
Political and Social Eco-	324	Medicine and Surgery	161
nomics, and Trade and Com-	324	Miscellaneous	407
merce	324		4969
Arts and Sciences, and Fine	343		
Art Books	343		

Publishers' Circular, Dec. 31.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BEAT INSTITUTION.

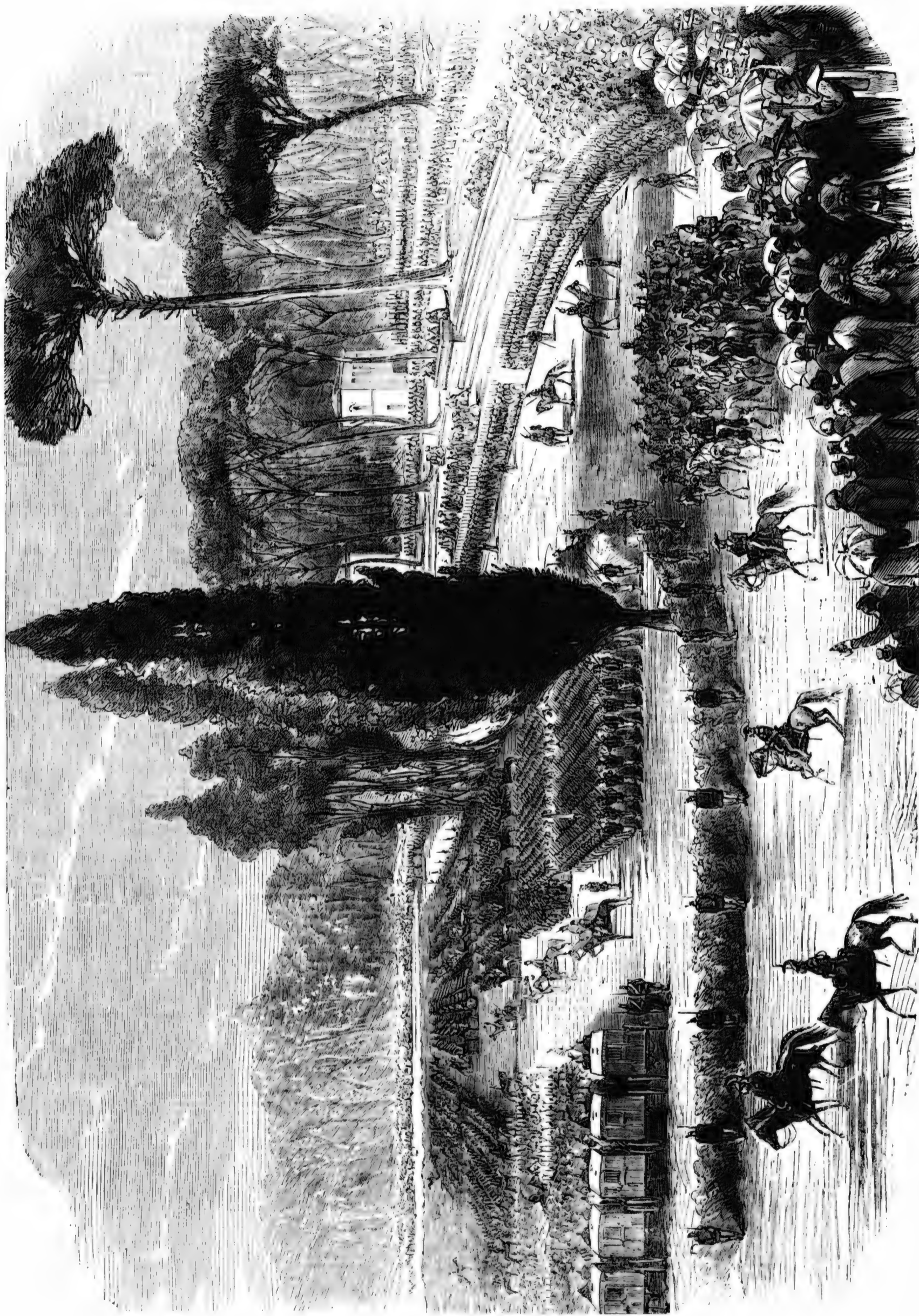
On Thursday a meeting of this institution was held at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Thomas Chapman, Esq., F.R.S., V.P., in the chair. Richard Lewis, Esq., the secretary, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, the second-service clasp of the institution and a copy of the vote inscribed on vellum were ordered to be presented to Mr. Isaac Jarman, the coxswain of the Ramsgate life-boat, Bradford, and the silver medal and vote on vellum to Charles Fish, the bowman of the boat, in testimony of their recent gallant services during fearful storms in saving life from shipwreck, services which required much skill and nerve in their performance. The thanks inscribed on vellum were also voted to Mr. Daniel Reading, the master of the Ramsgate Harbour steaming Aid, which usually towed out the life-boat, and which thus materially assisted the boat in its mission of mercy. The Board of Trade, to whom the Ramsgate Harbour belongs, pays the crew of the life-boat. Captains Walker and Shaw are indefatigable in the management of the Bradford life-boat. The society's silver medal and copy of the vote inscribed on vellum were likewise granted to Mr. Richard J. Thomas, coxswain of the New Brighton tubular life-boat, in acknowledgment of his brave services at the wreck of the schooner Elephant, of Ulverstone, when the boat was the means of saving one out of two of the crew of that vessel, which was wrecked on Taylor's Bank, in Liverpool Bay, during a strong gale, on Oct. 19 last. Rewards amounting to £563 were also voted to the crews of various life-boats for saving 147 lives from various shipwrecks, and for other services in the boats, during the heavy storms of the past month. It should be mentioned that many of the life-boats went off in reply to signals of distress from vessels which subsequently got out of danger and did not require the help of the boats. During the past year the boats of the institution saved 873 lives, besides contributing to the rescue of twenty-nine vessels from destruction. The silver medal of the institution and a copy of the vote inscribed on vellum were granted to Mr. John Banyard, chief officer of her Majesty's coastguard at Hornsea, Yorkshire, and £2 to two other men, for putting off in a small boat, during a strong gale, to the wreck of the brig Giuseppina, of Naples, on Oct. 28 last, with the view of bringing the master of the vessel on shore. Mr. Banyard afterwards waded and swam to the brig and saved the captain's life. Various other rewards were likewise granted to the crews of different shore boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts; and payments to the amount of £2040 were ordered to be made on various life-boat establishments. The thanks of the institution, inscribed on vellum, were voted to R. G. Cheeseman, Esq., and A. Gosset, Esq., late collectors of H.M. customs at Weymouth and Bideford, in acknowledgment of their valuable co-operation during the period they severally occupied the office of hon. secretary of the branches of the society at those places. It was decided to station an additional life-boat at Appledore, on the coast of Devon. A report was read from Captain D. Robertson, R.N., the assistant inspector of life-boats to the institution, on his recent visits to different life-boat stations. A cordial vote of thanks having been passed to Mr. Thomas Chapman, F.R.S., and Sir Edward Perrott, Bart., for their able conduct in the chair at the meetings of the institution during the past year, the proceedings terminated.

BIRKENHEAD LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION, SOUTHAMPTON-BUILDINGS.—The 184th quarterly report of this venerable institution was recently presented to the members. So great has been the increase in the number attending the evening classes that it has become necessary to construct larger class-rooms for the accommodation of the students. These new and well-ventilated rooms will shortly be completed. Karl De Grey and Ripon has very kindly consented to preside at the annual distribution of prizes, on Wednesday, Feb. 9. His Lordship will be supported by several members of Parliament and other friends of education. Sir Joseph Whitworth has placed at the disposal of the institution one of the exhibitions which he has generously founded for the encouragement of mechanical science. Evening classes are established in all branches of education, and arrangements have been made for giving a complete course of technical instruction.

THE SEPARATE TRADING OF MARRIED WOMEN.—There are seven circumstances under which a married woman may carry on a trade or business. First, she may do so as the agent of her husband. This is the most common form under which a married woman trades. The business, although carried on by her, and even in her own name, is in law the business of her husband. He takes, or is entitled to take, all profits, and is liable upon all contracts. Secondly, where the husband being civilly dead, the wife carries on business as a single woman. Thirdly, a married woman can carry on trade in her individual capacity within the city of London. Fourthly, a married woman may absent herself from her husband and carry on business without his permission or without his knowledge. In this case he is entitled to her earnings and to her stock-in-trade; but so long as he does not intermeddle with the business he is not liable upon her contracts. Fifthly, a married woman, deserted by her husband, may obtain a protection order under 20 and 21 Vict., c. 85, s. 21, and carry on a trade. She is then, in respect of that trade, exactly in the position of a single woman. Sixthly, she may carry on a trade in pursuance of an antenuptial agreement with her husband. Seventhly, she may carry on trade in pursuance of a post-nuptial agreement with her husband.—*Solicitors' Journal.*

H.M.S. VANGUARD.—On Monday morning H.M.S. Vanguard, which has been constructed in the shipbuilding yard of Messrs. Laird Brothers, at Birkenhead, was safely undocked and taken to the Alfred dock, where she will receive her masts, rigging, and stores; and it is expected that she will leave the Mersey for Devonport about the end of next month. The undocking of the Vanguard was accomplished without the slightest hitch, the monster ship, as she began to float out of the dock, being christened by Mrs. Henry H. Laird, the wife of one of the builders. The Admiralty were represented by Mr. E. J. Reed, Chief Constructor of the Navy; Captain Turnour, H.M.S. Resistance; Captain H. T. Burgoyne, H.M.S. Captain; Mr. J. Luke, Inspector of ships building by contract; and Mr. J. Barnes, resident overseer. The Vanguard is one of six vessels which are generally known as the "Invincible" class, and are built to the design of Mr. Reed. They are broadside ships, fully rigged as ocean cruisers, and are built on the central battery and armour belt system. The armour belt extends from a few feet below the water line to a moderate height above, ending at a deck, of which the beams are covered with iron plating, and protects the most vital parts of the ship, including the rudder-head and steering apparatus. The construction of the Vanguard was intrusted to Messrs. Laird Brothers in consequence of their competitive design for an armour-clad turret-ship in 1867 being reported on as the best of the designs then submitted, and possessing great merits as a ship of war. After the vessel had been undocked a large company partook of refreshments, and Mr. Reed, in replying to a toast, said that no other firm of shipbuilders gave such satisfaction to the Admiralty as did that of Messrs. Laird, and the vessels which they had already furnished to Government were the best and most complete specimens of naval architecture. The Vanguard, when completed—her engines being already fitted on board and tested—would be one of the finest ships of her class afloat.

HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE THROAT.—The division of labour in manufacture, commerce, and the fine arts has been the result of development. "More complex is more perfect," but the very complication itself necessitates subdivision. To take a familiar illustration: we know that even in the manufacture of a pin several classes of skilled labourers are employed. One set of men prepare the metal, another set roll it; one set cut and sharpen the points, another make the heads. The variety of labours is even far greater than we have indicated. If, then, in this simple homogeneous article so much subdivision is required, it is strange that the repair and protection of the human organism, with its marvellous complex perfection, should require the greatest subdivision on the part of the medical profession? It is curious, indeed, to see how much that was known to the ancients was lost in the darkness of mediæval and pre-mediæval ages. We know, from the writings of Herodotus, that the ancient Egyptians had their eye-doctors, their leg-doctors, and other doctors, each for special parts; and yet only in the present century has this necessary subdivision reasserted itself. We have been led to make these observations from a visit to a special hospital, which, though established only seven years, has relieved nearly 25,000 poor persons. This relief has been afforded not by the pursuance of routine treatment, but through the instrumentality of an ingenious invention, by means of which the organs of voice and air-passages—parts formerly invisible to the physician—are brought into view. Indeed, not formerly invisible to the physician, but in the deeper-seated parts of only does the laryngoscope permit inspection of the deeper-seated parts of the throat, but, as its talented inventor remarked, "it enables the eye to direct the hand," so that local treatment can be applied with the greatest precision and with the most satisfactory results. This charity is supported mainly by voluntary contributions; its income from annual subscriptions is less than £500 a year, whilst its expenditure is £2000; so that £1500 has to be annually collected by donations and special appeals. Four thousand patients have been treated during the past year. We have much pleasure in appealing to our readers on behalf of an institution so much needed and so admirably worked. To those who would wish to visit it we can promise a most interesting hour and a courteous reception.



REVIEW OF PONTIFICAL TROOPS IN THE PARK OF THE VILLA BORGHESE, ROME.

THE LATE M. DELANGLE.

WHILE a new Ministry is being formed, and appointments to high official positions in the State of France are going on, legislators of all shades of opinion unite in regret at the death of M. Delangle, late Procureur-Général of the Court of Cassation, a post not altogether dissimilar to our own Attorney-General. Doubtless the deceased statesman had attained a position admirably suited to his peculiar talents; but in France, where legal training is so common a preparation for public station, he might have been chosen to perform far other duties. His official career may be said to have commenced in 1848, when at the Revolution he held the office of Procureur-Général of the Royal Court, and was subsequently (as it is reported) retained to plead on the side of the Orleans family when their property was sequestered. To the astonishment of everybody, he entered the Court as Procureur-Général to Louis Napoleon. In 1858 he was appointed Minister of Justice, and in the following year became Minister of the Interior. In 1863 he tendered his resignation of that post on being appointed one of the Vice-Presidents of the Senate.

THE HAREM AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

It may well be believed that the invasion of European men and women, the latter travelling unveiled, and everywhere received as equals by the high Egyptian and Turkish dignitaries, which took place on occasion of the late visit of the Empress Eugénie, is likely to create a domestic revolution in the East. What may be the result on the inmates of the harems it is difficult to conjecture, but there are already signs of greater liberty and less absurd and slavish habits of incarceration and concealment. It would be well indeed if the Harem of the Sultan could become free, and gather about it some of the customs of a Court, for then the Sultana Valide might become the real consort of the ruler of Turkey, and the demoralising and destructive results of polygamy, as well as the jealous captivity of female slaves, would gradually diminish, to the redemption of the social life of the East.

REVIEW OF PAPAL TROOPS AT ROME.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Rome on the 16th ult., gives the following account of a review of the Pope's army held on the preceding day:—

"Very few outside the Council and the clergy take much interest in the preliminary proceedings of the Council, and as even the visiting of churches becomes monotonous, some diversion was necessary to occupy the weary minds of the idle who abound here just now. A review of the Pontifical troops would answer the purpose. Accordingly a review was commanded, and it took place in the beautiful grounds of the Villa Borghese, outside the Porta del Popolo. The troops began to assemble about half-past one, in the Piazza del Popolo. For the most part they marched along



THE LATE M. DELANGLE, FRENCH PROCUREUR-GENERAL.

ever, that not more than a hundred availed themselves of his courtesy. The others preferred to see the troops in position, and their inspection by General Kanzler, the Minister of War. Nothing could be more favourable for a review on a small scale than the spot on which it took place. It was in point of fact an amphitheatre, and the ground only wanted walls to convert it into a Coliseum. The floor, if I may so distinguish it, was occupied by the ambulance, the artillery, and the dragoons. Lines composed of gendarmes, brigandiers (not brigadiers)—I mean those curious *squadrini* who have been organised to hunt up the Roman brigands, and who, judging by appearances, afford a most complete illustration of the proverb 'Set a thief to catch a thief'—and troops of the Line, including the Papal Zouaves, inclosed the artillery and cavalry. Then came the spectators, and on the crest of the ground more Zouaves and other troops. I do not suppose General Kanzler will care much for the opinion of a civilian; but whether the merit be his, or his officers', or to be divided between them, I must say that a smarter, a cleaner, or a more tidy body of men it would not be possible to find in any army. The men were, in appearance, all that good soldiers should be— young, active, and vigorous. They were well dressed and well mounted. The cavalry and artillery horses, though small, were in excellent condition, and showed careful grooming. There were between 6000 and 7000 men on the field. The Zouaves formed the largest contingent and the smartest men, as might be expected from the fact that they are volunteers and from various countries. It is curious that Holland has contributed one of the largest contingents to this force, and I have heard it said that the conduct of the Dutch is most exemplary. The troops marched into town in the same formation as before, but the Corso was far more crowded, and hundreds of fine equipages lined the street. The only manifestation which was made within my observation was when the troops marched past the bishops and clergy who occupied the private ground of Prince Borghese's villa. Each detachment was received with a clapping of episcopal and clerical hands, which gave a political meaning to a review which had no other object than to serve as an intermezzo, after a lugubrious seven days of rain."

A PLEASANT CHANGE OF FORTUNE.

"MISS FREDERICKA BREMER once said that the story of the American negro would some day be regarded as the romance of our age. There can be no doubt that the modern history of slavery and its downfall have given rise to incidents of a highly dramatic and sometimes even of a poetic character. A casual item of news from Washington states that Mr. William Craft has just been introduced to the Secretary of the Treasury by Senator Sumner, and that he will probably be appointed to an official post in the State of Georgia. The flight of William and Ellen Craft from slavery in Georgia, a little less than

the Corso, which was crowded with those sightseers who did not care to go to the review-ground. The Bishops received invitations from Prince Borghese to witness the passage of the little army from his private grounds, where some hundreds of seats and chairs had been brought out for their accommodation. I should say, how-

ever, that not more than a hundred availed themselves of his courtesy. The others preferred to see the troops in position, and their inspection by General Kanzler, the Minister of War. Nothing could be more favourable for a review on a small scale than the spot on which it took place. It was in point of fact an amphitheatre, and the ground only wanted walls to convert it into a Coliseum. The floor, if I may so distinguish it, was occupied by the ambulance, the artillery, and the dragoons. Lines composed of gendarmes, brigandiers (not brigadiers)—I mean those curious *squadrini* who have been organised to hunt up the Roman brigands, and who, judging by appearances, afford a most complete illustration of the proverb 'Set a thief to catch a thief'—and troops of the Line, including the Papal Zouaves, inclosed the artillery and cavalry. Then came the spectators, and on the crest of the ground more Zouaves and other troops. I do not suppose General Kanzler will care much for the opinion of a civilian; but whether the merit be his, or his officers', or to be divided between them, I must say that a smarter, a cleaner, or a more tidy body of men it would not be possible to find in any army. The men were, in appearance, all that good soldiers should be— young, active, and vigorous. They were well dressed and well mounted. The cavalry and artillery horses, though small, were in excellent condition, and showed careful grooming. There were between 6000 and 7000 men on the field. The Zouaves formed the largest contingent and the smartest men, as might be expected from the fact that they are volunteers and from various countries. It is curious that Holland has contributed one of the largest contingents to this force, and I have heard it said that the conduct of the Dutch is most exemplary. The troops marched into town in the same formation as before, but the Corso was far more crowded, and hundreds of fine equipages lined the street. The only manifestation which was made within my observation was when the troops marched past the bishops and clergy who occupied the private ground of Prince Borghese's villa. Each detachment was received with a clapping of episcopal and clerical hands, which gave a political meaning to a review which had no other object than to serve as an intermezzo, after a lugubrious seven days of rain."



INTERIOR OF THE HAREM, CONSTANTINOPLE.

twenty years ago, is fresh in the recollection of many people. Betrothed; but resolved not to marry until they were free, they made their escape; she disguised—for she was almost white—as a Southern gentleman going to some Northern watering-place for his health; he as the gentleman's body-servant. They travelled on the usual trains, deceiving all eyes by well-acted displays of imperiousness on one part and abject fear on the other. Assisted by friendly Quakers through Pennsylvania, they arrived at last at Boston, only to find that their close pursuers were also there, anxious to number them among the earliest victims of the notorious fugitive slave law. They were united in marriage by the late Theodore Parker, who, after pronouncing the benediction upon the couple, gave Mr. Craft a dagger, enjoining him therewith to defend himself and his wife. Hearing from friends who were on the look out while the marriage ceremony was proceeding that the slave-hunters were prowling near, Mr. Parker concealed the fugitives in his own study. For several days the distinguished preacher sat outside the door of his study to write his sermon, having by his side a musket which had been used by his grandfather in the battle of Lexington, which began the American Revolution. The Southerners and their official assistants in Boston got at last upon the trail of the fugitives, and it was deemed necessary that they should be carried, if possible, out of reach of danger. On a dark night, in the small hours, they were taken in a boat out into Boston harbour, where an English ship lay preparing to sail on the following morning. On that ship they came to England, where they have hitherto lived and been respected; where their children still remain for education; and where, on one occasion, Mr. Craft defended the ethnological position of the negro from scientific attacks with a skill which elicited the applause of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

"Since Ellen Craft plunged into the forests of Georgia, in the disguise of a man, the president of a slaveholders' confederacy has been captured in the same region. Whereas she and her husband could find in those days no security even in Boston, a leading Abolitionist of Boston now lectures on the rights of humanity, however coloured, in the cities of the South. And to the State where they were once held in an intolerable servitude they will now return, to review their old associations, and, if our information be correct, with the advantages of official position. Such is one laurel that may be added by the optimist to the brow of our century as it reaches its period of threescore years and ten."—*Daily News*.

A MAN, who had been drinking, wandered from the road and stuck fast in a tidal marsh at Invergowrie, near Dundee, early on Sunday morning. His cries for help were heard by some people, who made search for him, but in the darkness could not reach him, and went home to bed. At daylight he was got out, dead—having been drowned in the rising tide. It required the strength of three men to extricate his legs from the clay in which they were embedded.

THE SUFFOLK ESTATE OF THE MAHARAJAH DHULEEP SINGH has been the scene of a brutal murder. The body of an under-gamekeeper, in the employment of his Highness, was found in such a state as to leave no doubt that the poor fellow had been beaten to death. Two men named Rutherford and Heffer are in custody on suspicion of having been concerned in the crime. Three desperate poachers have also been committed for trial this week, for shooting with intent to murder upon the estate of Mr. Pratt, of Byston Hall, Norfolk.

SIR C. W. DILKE AND SIR H. HOARE, the members for Chelsea, addressed their constituents on Monday evening, and received a vote of confidence. Sir Charles Dilke's speech contained a statement which will be received with satisfaction not only by the ratepayers of Chelsea, but by those of many other towns. It was that there was every reason to believe in the preparation of a measure to remove the exemption of Government property from rating.

A MAIL-CART DRIVER was charged at the Mansion House, last Saturday, with having driven over a man and seriously injured him. The defendant urged that he "was very much tied to time;" but the Lord Mayor refused to accept this explanation, and expressed his opinion that the drivers of London mail-carts generally were indifferent to the safety of life and limb. The wounded man is now in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and, as the case might turn out to be one of manslaughter, his Lordship remanded the defendant without bail.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS.—The new scale of duties on armorial bearings now comes into operation—one guinea in ordinary cases, two guineas if borne upon a carriage. The duty has been 13s. 2d. in ordinary cases, and £12s. 9d. if the taxpayer kept a two-horse four-wheeled carriage. The number of persons in Great Britain paying duty for using armorial bearings increases constantly. Twelve years ago the tax did not produce £54,000; in the last financial year it produced nearly £69,000. The return for that year states the number of persons taxed to be 59,190—viz., 15,712 at the higher duty, and 43,478 at the lower duty; four years previously only 14,701 were assessed for the higher rate, and 39,333 for the lower rate. The tax is confined to Great Britain; the Irish may bear arms without paying duty.

ANOTHER FASTING GIRL.—Another case of a fasting girl came under the notice of the Bristol magistrates on Tuesday. On the 29th ult., a girl of about eighteen years of age, strongly built, and apparently in good health, was noticed by the police wandering about the streets. She was interrogated by more than one officer; and, as no reply of any kind could be obtained from her, she was arrested as a vagrant and charged with "having been found wandering abroad, she having no place of residence." When brought up on the charge, she preserved the same obdurate silence. She was removed to the bridewell, and when there, she not only persisted in her silence but quite as resolutely refused to partake of any food. The girl was only kept alive by being drenched with food, under the direction of the medical officer of the bridewell. It was discovered that she was a dangerous lunatic, who had escaped from the Somerset County Lunatic Asylum at Wells, and had contrived to make her way to Bristol. Some nurses from the asylum having been sent for her, she was delivered to their charge.

CORDOVA EXHIBITION.—The great international exhibition of home and foreign products of art and industry to be held in the city of Cordova, in the Argentine Republic, is now fixed to commence on Oct. 15, 1870. Owing to the peculiar features of the country, and the extent of its rich lands, agricultural implements are expected to occupy a chief place, and these, it is thought, will be largely supplied from England and America. Inventions in connection with the working of mines—whether of gold, silver, copper, or coal—will likewise, it is understood, meet with special attention. All kinds of manufactures, and even paintings and other works of art, are at the same time invited; and, in the depressed state of many of our foreign markets, the new field rapidly opening up in the interior provinces of the River Plate and the adjoining States of Chili and Bolivia are likely to be regarded with interest. All agricultural implements, machinery, &c., intended for the occasion must be forwarded from this country to the port of Rosario, whence, at the expense of the National Government, they will be conveyed by the Argentine Central Railway direct to the exhibition. Meanwhile it is announced that forms of application for space and full particulars may be obtained from Messrs. J. M. Johnson and Sons, of Castle-street, Holborn, London.—*Times* Money Article.

ALMOST A "DANCE OF DEATH."—A few evenings since a ball was held in one of the halls of the city, at which a large number of the young folks were in attendance. Among the attractions of the evening was a prize, a gold ring, offered to the lady who should out-waltz all competitors. At twelve o'clock the band struck up "Il Bacio," and a full dozen competitors took their places on the floor, entering for the contest. At the expiration of twenty minutes four of the couples gave way and took their seats, leaving the rest twirling and whirling in the giddy and intoxicating dance. One hour more, there were but three couples on the floor, and the dance went on till another hour had passed, when, from sheer exhaustion, another couple gave way, leaving the floor to the remaining two pairs of terpsichorean devotees. The band of music played, and played, and the four fast-falling dancers danced, and danced, and danced, till even those who looked upon them grew sick and dizzy. At the end of the fourth hour the musicians grew feeble, and from the finger-ends of the violinist the blood trickled to the floor; but still they supplied the moving power to keep the dancers going. The excitement grew intense as the fifth hour of the dance came on, and there were those present who insisted on putting an end to the merry, though reckless, quartet suicide. However, no interference was permitted, and the prize dance over the jaws of death went on. After five hours had elapsed one of the ladies fainted, and her partner quickly followed her example, and, amid cheers, the prize was awarded to the other couple, who kept the floor. Then came a summing up of damages. The two contesting girls were higher death than life, and had to be conveyed to their homes, together with their partners, who were as badly used up, in carriages, and all have since been in a precarious condition and under medical treatment. The girls had to have their shoes cut from their feet, and their limbs were swollen to an enormous size. The young men hardly recover, and the musicians suffered terribly, and will never again play at a terpsichorean contest. So much for foolishness. *Perthshire Gazette* (U.S.), Dec. 12.

MUSIC.

THE musical world has but just passed through its Christmas holidays, and the musical critic has scarcely a subject upon which to discourse. A couple of concerts only demand notice.

The first took place on Monday, at the Hanover-square Rooms, under the direction of Mr. W. Dawson, a member of the Westminster Abbey choir. Its object was to benefit the library and reading-room fund of the London and Westminster Working Men's Constitutional Association—a very good object, all must admit, and one, moreover, which all could assist, because even Radicals might hope to gain by enlightening the "Conservative working man." The concert was of a miscellaneous character, comprising vocal and instrumental solos of various kinds. The former were given by Miss Edith Kingsley, Miss Fanny Poole, Miss Laura Milton, Mr. Carter, Mr. Dawson, and Mr. Lawler. A detailed account of what was done would scarcely interest the reader, and it must suffice to mention that Mr. Carter was encored in Hime's ballad "Angels listen," and Mr. Dawson received a similar compliment in Bishop's "Pilgrim of Love." It need hardly be said that the latter gentleman sang also Rodwell's "Violets." This song Mr. Dawson has made his own, and on every occasion his rendering of it is anticipated with interest. The instrumental solos were played by Mr. Charles Malcolm (piano), Herr Carl Deichmann (violin), Mr. John Cheshire (harp), and Herr Carl Schulz (zither). With regard to the first-named gentleman, a circular distributed among the audience deserves notice as a specimen of the puff direct not often met with. It began thus:—

Mr. Charles Malcolm has lately made the pianoforte compositions of the celebrated Abbe Liszt his specialty. This author is admitted by all competent critics to be not only one of the most superb instrumentalists ever heard, but also a profound musician, whose compositions for his instrument are of the highest order of merit. Those compositions, however, are but seldom heard, in consequence of their presenting difficulties of execution which no ordinary player can overcome. Sixteen years of constant work have enabled Mr. Malcolm to obtain that command of his instrument which is essential to their development; and their intrinsic merit fully demands all the care and labour which can be bestowed upon them. He ventures to subjoin a few of the critiques lately passed on his performance of some of the pieces of this magnificent master.

Then followed extracts from, among other papers, the *Blue Banner* and the *High Wycombe Free Press*, the whole concluding with Mr. Malcolm's address and his terms for lessons. This would have been in sufficiently bad taste had Mr. Malcolm shown himself equal to his pretensions. But, as a matter of fact, he played with a degree of inaccuracy and slovenliness rarely observed. Under ordinary circumstances we should have passed him by; when, however, we see incompetence allied to effrontery it is necessary to speak plainly on behalf of the art and the public. Herr Deichmann's violin playing was of no great account; but a harp solo, by Mr. Cheshire, on airs from "Marta" proved a genuine attraction, and was loudly applauded. The concert was fairly attended.

On Wednesday, Mr. John Boosey began his fourth season of ballad concerts in St. James's Hall. An immense audience assembled, and enjoyed the long and varied programme from beginning to end. Mr. Boosey is a most liberal caterer. He could hardly, for example, have brought together a better company of artists than on Wednesday night. The list of names comprised Mesdames Sherrington, Liebhart, Jewell, Elton, Patey, and Arabella Goddard; Messrs. Montem Smith, Patey, Santley, and the Orpheus Glee Union, with Mr. J. L. Hutton as accompanist. The programme, on its part, was inordinately long, comprising thirty-one pieces, all told. Moreover, it was specially comprehensive. Hardly a class of ballad music failed to have a representative in the scheme; and thus the audience were taken from good to bad, from ancient to modern, in a style which gave no room to complain of a want of variety. We can only specify the more important selections. Madame Sherrington sang the pretty lullaby, "Birds in the Night," adapted from Mr. A. Sullivan's "Cox and Box," which afforded her scope for the peculiar expression in which she delights, and an encore was the result. Mr. Santley had to repeat Hutton's "Christmas Bells;" while his delivery of "Hearts of Oak" roused the audience to positive enthusiasm. Among other successes were Madame Patey's rendering of Haydn's "She never told her love," Mlle. Liebhart's characteristic singing of Offenbach's "Some other day," and Mr. Montem Smith's performance, to his own accompaniment, of "The Woodpecker." The programme contained several new pieces of very small worth, the singing of which was hardly likely to atone in other ways for its effect on the concert. Two pianoforte solos by Madame Goddard were very successful. The first, Benedict's fantasia on "Der Freyschütz," was played with wonderful vigour and brilliancy. At its close the artist was summoned to the platform, first to bow, and then to play Thalberg's "Last Rose of Summer" as an encore piece. Madame Goddard's second solo was Weber's "Invitation à la Valse," which she gave with not less perfection of style. Several glees and madrigals were sung by the Orpheus Glee Union, in creditable fashion. The next concert is announced for Wednesday.

On Friday Madame Sainton-Dolby was to give the first of three farewell concerts in St. James's Hall, and on Saturday the first of a series of orchestral concerts is to take place in Exeter Hall. Of these we must speak next week.

A NEW VARIETY OF CHINCHONA, yielding a larger percentage of quinine than any species yet analysed, has been discovered by Mr. Broughton, the quinologist to the Madras Government. It has been raised from seeds collected in the Loxa district of the Andes.

MR. TREVELYAN, M.P., AT HAWICK.—Mr. Trevelyan, M.P. for Hawick, addressed his constituents on Tuesday evening. He deprecated a close criticism of his votes on the ground that, as a junior Lord of the Admiralty, he was not so free as an independent member. He argued that he was elected to support Mr. Gladstone, and said he had done so. The Government had fulfilled their pledge as to the Irish Church, and were doing so as to economy. With regard to future policy, he said we must have unsectarian education, and he did not know as yet whether the question could be taken up next Session. The present House of Commons would not tolerate an extension of the denominational system. The hon. gentleman spoke in detail of the Admiralty, in the administration of which there had been a saving of £30,000 a year, and the work of economy was only just begun. It had been said that the Government was not popular in what was called "society;" but that was because they (the Government) considered those who paid the taxes, as well as those who profited by the expenditure. Mr. Baxter, the Secretary to the Admiralty, was a hard-headed Scotsman, and he had carried into the management of Admiralty affairs thorough business principles. The country must support the Government in this work if the services were to be economically and efficiently managed. Mr. Trevelyan praised the present House of Commons as being thoroughly in earnest, and determined to support the Government so long as they promoted really good measures.

SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE IN SWITZERLAND.—The question of disestablishment is becoming one of such general interest that its solution anywhere and under any circumstances claims public attention. In the present the area where the experiment is to be made is, indeed, small, and the Church to which it is applied unpretending and poor. But there are circumstances connected with it which will render the separation of Church and State in the little Swiss canton of Neuchâtel unique in the history of future disestablishments. There is not, perhaps, a State Church more free from actual State control than that of Neuchâtel, nor a State which is called upon to do less for the support of religion than that of the canton. The State Church is that of the great majority, and retains its affections; although orthodox, it is remarkably liberal; lastly, it is undivided in opinion and harmonious in action. And yet a decree has just been passed both the "Grand Conseil" and the Council of State, and awaits only the formality of a popular vote, by which the present connection between Church and State is to cease on Jan. 1, 1871. Most remarkable of all, the measure has the full approbation of the Church. One might almost say it has been sought for by the clergy, and that, although it involved loss not only of social status but of revenue, there has been no odious haggling and clamouring about money or vested interests; but, so far as appears, the clergy have been solely guided by considerations of the interests committed to them. They have publicly expounded their motives in a spirit which must always reflect the greatest credit upon them. They have dared to do what is right, and they have done it in the right manner—a rare and much-needed example on the part of ecclesiastics. To complete the catalogue of wonders, while voluntarily relinquishing their State provision, they have actually offered a proportionate share of the Church property to any heterodox minority, which, on the breaking up of the present Establishment, might wish to separate from the orthodox majority.

NARRATIVE OF A SHIPWRECK.

THE following particulars from Mr. Joseph Mackenzie, the carpenter and sole survivor of the wreck of the barque *Mary Sparks*, of Dundee, will be read with interest:—

"The whole of the crew of the *Mary Sparks*, on her arrival at Jamaica, were discharged, with the exception of George Chapman, belonging to London, and on the vessel's arrival at Falmouth one man disappeared and another was engaged in his stead. After taking a pilot named Joseph Cooper on board, the *Mary Sparks* left Falmouth, on the 15th, for Hamburg. There was a fair wind, though the weather was heavy, and all went well till Saturday night, when, about twenty minutes before eight, the vessel struck on the reef off Terschelling, on the Dutch coast, and about five miles from land. The night was dark; and it was supposed that the reef of the tide had carried the vessel on the reef, as the proper courses were being steered. As soon as it was found that the vessel was on the reef the yards were backed, and all efforts made to get her off; but these failed; and, to add to the danger, the wind increased and the sea began to break over the unfortunate ship. The crew then made signals to the shore, but Mr. Mackenzie was afterwards told that they were never seen. About nine o'clock the weather cleared away, and the Terschelling light was seen. The vessel lay still, the sea making clean breaches over her, till twelve o'clock, when the crew began to consider what was to be done for their own safety. It was intended to lower the long-boat—it and all the others being ready for launching—and to construct a raft to be pushed before the boat, so as to lessen the force of the sea; but a sea carried the long-boat off, and, as it was impossible for a raft to live in such weather, the crew determined to wait on and see what would turn up. About three o'clock, or as near that time as they could judge, having nothing to tell the exact time, all hands took to the mizen-rigging, the vessel by this time gradually turning on her beam ends. They had not been long there when it was thought that the mast would not bear the strain, and a cry was raised for some of them to endeavour to get to the main-rigging. Three got there, and Mr. Mackenzie, who was at the time on the mizen cross-trees, slid down the mizenstay, and by a great effort got to the maintop, and made himself fast beside the other three—the pilot, a Frenchman, and the man belonging to Falmouth. About an hour after the pilot suggested that they should go up higher, and accordingly they all made their way to the topmast-head. Scarcely had they got there when the mast gave way at the cap, and the four men were precipitated into the sea. Cooper, the pilot, was then drowned; but Mr. Mackenzie laid hold of some of the running gear, and succeeded in hauling himself to the maintop, where he found the Frenchman. Just after he had made himself fast the third man made his appearance, and asked for a rope. Mr. Mackenzie threw him one, and then hauled him up to the maintop, and made him fast. This had scarcely been done when a tremendous sea came and swept away the Frenchman and the man belonging to Falmouth, leaving Mr. Mackenzie alone in the maintop. At this time it was, as near as he could judge in the circumstances, about five in the morning. During all this time the remaining twelve men had been clinging to the mizen-rigging; but the sea, which constantly washed over them, had swept away one by one—those lowest on the rigging, of course, being carried off first. The captain, Mr. Neilson, was in the mizen-rigging, and Mr. Mackenzie thinks that five or six men had been lost before the captain was swept away. About seven o'clock the mizen-topmast broke at the cap, and all the men on it were then drowned, except two, who managed to get back to the mizenmast. One of the two hung out for about half an hour, when he was carried off. The other, determined to fight hard for dear life, shifted from spar to spar till about ten o'clock, when he also was drowned. Thus Mr. Mackenzie was left alone on the wreck, out of a crew of sixteen; and his feelings at this time may be imagined but not described. Every moment in danger of meeting the same fate as his shipmates, he still clung to the maintop, to which he had lashed himself. He hung on till half-past eleven o'clock, when a pilot-boat came and took him off the wreck—having been about eight hours and a half in the rigging. By this time the vessel was breaking up, and half of the cargo had been washed out. Both in the pilot-boat and when taken ashore, Mr. Mackenzie was treated in the kindest manner possible by the inhabitants, and to them he feels much indebted. In leaving for home he went by the post-boat from Terschelling to Harlingen, on the mainland, whence he took the steamer to London, and then by train to Dundee and Montrose. Mr. Mackenzie is now all right again, and feels no worse for his exposure; but of course he has lost all his clothes and tools."

THE CORNWALL MAGISTRATES, after several deliberations at Truro, have decided that Dissenting ministers are not liable to pay toll on week days when going to officiate according to regular appointment. This verdict has been given only after careful consideration, and after divers authorities have been consulted. Hitherto the Dissenting ministers have paid the toll.

A COPY of the first edition of "Paradise Regained" and "Samson Agonistes," which were licensed in 1670, exactly 200 years ago, have been found in the library of the Harley Institute, Southampton. The following is a copy of the title-page—viz.: "Paradise Regained. A Poem. In 4 books, to which is added Samson Agonistes. The author John Milton. London: Printed by F. M., for John Starkey, at the Mitre, in Fleet-street, near Temple Bar, 1671."

THE PATENT LAWS formed the subject of an important discussion at a meeting of the Manchester Institution of Engineers on Tuesday. The meeting unanimously passed a resolution affirming that "the trade in inventions which is founded upon the grant of patents is of great advantage to the country in promoting its industrial prosperity, and that any abuse which exists in the present system may be rectified by available amendments."

THE MAIN GABLE WALL of a lofty warehouse in Mathew-street, Liverpool, suddenly gave way on Wednesday morning, and, falling upwards, crushed two old cottages which stood between the building and the street. The immense weight of grain stored on the several floors of the warehouse, and the dangerous condition of a portion of the ruined wall, rendered it impossible to make immediate exertions for the recovery of those who were said to have been buried in the debris.

GARIBOLDI AND THE COUNCIL.—Garibaldi has written a letter in which he denounces in very strong terms the closing by the authorities of the Anti-Council in Naples. He sarcastically asks how the meagre representatives of labour and intelligence could have had the presumption to place themselves in opposition with those "rubicund eminences" now sitting in splendid state at Rome. "I know not which is the greater," he adds, in conclusion, "the insolence of him who trades, or the endurance of him who is trodden under foot. Throughout all my life, when I have had a blow on the shoulder, I have always tried to return it full in the face. It is for this reason that I say with Alfieri, 'What we put up with we deserve.'"

NEWGATE PRISON.—In his annual report to the Court of Aldermen, the Ordinary of Newgate again draws attention to the baneful effects of that which is known as "sensational" literature upon the minds of the young and the ignorant. He mentions a striking incident in support of his position. In August last a soldier shot his corporal, at Aldershot, and a police-sheet produced an illustration purporting to convey the details of the crime. The paper was circulated in the Raglan Barracks, at Devonport, where a soldier was under arrest for a trifling offence. He was unable to read, but the picture gave him the idea of obtaining similar revenge. On the following day he shot his corporal, and was afterwards hanged at Exeter. "That picture," said he, to the Ordinary of Newgate, "put it into my head." Drunkenness and betting are likewise mentioned as having a prominent connection with crime.

THE NATIONAL EDUCATION LEAGUE.—The second monthly report of this league, dated Jan. 1, states that the number of members reported at the central office on Dec. 31 was 4670, an increase of 1695 as compared with the returns of November, and of 834 as compared with that of December. So far as can be ascertained, about 400 members have been also enrolled by the several branches—making a total number of members to this date of nearly 5000. Of these more than fifty are members of the House of Commons, and nearly 500 are ministers of religion. The funds of the league have also made satisfactory progress. Up to Nov. 6 the total amount promised was £21,236. The total at the end of November was £23,350, showing an increase of £12,114 during the month. On Dec. 31 the total subscription (independent of branch subscriptions for local purposes) was £46,881; showing an increase of £13,581, as compared with the return for the previous month. It may be interesting to state that there are seventeen subscribers of £1000 each, thirteen of £500 each, twenty of amounts between £400 and £100, and thirty-six of £100 each.

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THOMAS FOX, 2, Catherine-street, Strand, aforesaid,
TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1870